PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information. &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,808—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th June	PERSIA	7951	......	......
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	......
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single, Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Merton Hall	scale 4331	Apr 21	May 6	May 17	June 4
B	City of Lucknow	3580	May 4	" 16	June 1	June 7
B	City of Agra	4320	" 14	" 28	" 9	" 16
A	City of Karachi	5800	" 25	June 7	" 17	" 22
B	Aston Hall	3626	June 1	" 14	" 27	July 3
B	Stanley Hall	5800	" 21	July 5	July 18	" 24
A	Trafford Hall	4400	" 30	" 13	" 25	" 31
B	Branksome Hall	4100	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 24	Aug 6	" 18	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES, ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon.	4 June.	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	8 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 19th June calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
2nd June, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1966.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th " "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck,
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs, 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs, 900, 2nd Class Rs, 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

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Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "
CATANIA	4,030	......	15th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 160
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 810; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

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SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER,	2,987	B. Piggot	10th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

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CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
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HUMMUM STREET.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
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A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS
Wholesome, light and refreshing,
bright and sparkling
A RELIABLE AND PURE
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Frequent shipments constantly received.
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of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
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AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

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" "Advocate of India."
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South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A Graham & Co.
" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
" Dunnett & Co.
" Hollis & Son.
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" Beynon & Co.
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Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
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ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

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PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR H L BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY JUNE, 6TH.

at 9-15 p. m.

OLIVER BAINBRIDGE.

TICKETS TWO RUPEES.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY are hereby requested to pay into the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1905-06 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing this the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 as amended by Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 by attachment and sale of their properties either moveable or immoveable or both. The attention of the holders of Land is especially drawn to Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 under which notice fees are recoverable from them if the Ground Rent is not paid at or within the time when it becomes payable.

The special attention of holders of Pension and Tax land is invited to the option of redemption allowed by Government under which they can make their Lands freehold in perpetuity on payment in one lump sum of 30 times the annual cess on their Lands.

N. B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P. M. on week days other than SATURDAY, or after 12-30 P. M. on SATURDAY.

J. MONTEATH,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office,
9th April, 1906.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on MONDAY the 4th, June, 1906, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th. Februry, 1906.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. A. GEDDES.,
Actg: General Manager.

Bombay, May, 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th, to 27th, June, 1906, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 o'clock, Standard Time, on TUESDAY next, the 5th Proximo, for the PURCHASE of COAL ASHES thrown out by Locomotive Engines,

(a). On the whole open line (including all Branches).
(b). Parel Running Shed.
(c). For ashes produced at the Sabarmati Oil Mill, and
(d). For cleaning or sifting them at the Parel Shed.

Forms of tender can be had from the office of the Undersigned, on payment of a fee of annas 8 for each form.

W. P. JOHNSON.,
Loco: and Carr: Superintendent.

Parel Works, 29th May, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

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GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on aapplication at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

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AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 4th inst. at 2 p.m. (B. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Cowasjee Patel Street near Madhav Bag, by order of Mr. Pragjee Tokersey the mortgagee, in possession, and on account and risk of Vishvanath Vithal, Mohanlal Maganlal, Jethalal Poonjeram and Ambalal Umedram carrying on business under the name of Bhogilal Tribhowan, the Mortgagors, the stock-in-trade of their shop consisting of sarries Cholibands, gill-edge handkerchiefs, dhoties, mulcpat, long cloth, caps, dorias, pugdis, silk bordered Dhoties &c. &c.,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters.

Ex s.s. "Sabarmatti"

29 full pressed bales Bhavnagar Fine Amli Ginned cotton slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN, PIECE GOODS AND COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Soonderdas Mill, at Belasis Road, Byculla, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

19 bales grey piece goods.
12 bales each 400 lbs. yarn.
2 bales each 300 lbs. yarn.

A large quantity of loose cotton and yarn and loose pieces of shirtings, long cloths, tea cloths, dhoties, chudders, charsa, colour checks, sosee, &c.

The above is slightly damaged by fire and water and will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY the 8th inst. at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house Nos. 21-23 Maruti Street, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th Inst. at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of the late Mr. Snell.—Consisting of dining and round tables, chairs meatsafe whatnot sofas, easychairs cots, almira, cupboard, dressing writing and washhand tables chest of drawers, cottage piano by Bruismead also bicycle learning machine, phonographs, folding harmonium.

1 American organ by Story and Clark.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Stolzenfels—

O. and C. 33695, 33144, 3318—3 cases aniline dyes, partly damaged by sea water.

By order of the concerned on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Adamji, ex s.s Imperator—

D. A. A. K. N. 7021—1 case buttons.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 glass-fronted two-seated brougham,
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ETC.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Kalapila Bhirjanga an adjudged Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Naran Dhuru Street, furniture etc consisting of

Teakwood cupboards, copying press, wardrobe, wash hand table mehta boxes pictures, mirrors, copper pots, vase lamps, bedsteads, beam scales, ivory pieces, iron safe etc.

Cash will will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE BREAKING MACHINE.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th inst. at 4 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Government House Road Parel near the Tram Terminus and opposite the Lowjee Castle by order of the owner,

One brand new waste breaking machine of three cylinders of the latest design by Ernest Lehmann of Manchester.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, ENGINE, Hydro Extractor, Tanks etc, lately belonging to Empire Steam Laundry Co.

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1 Loco type steel boiler of 100 lbs pressure by Marshall & Co of Gainsborough with 1 1-2 inch pump.
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1 Hydro Extractor complete little used by Thomas Broadbent & Co
1 Galvanized tank.
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CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1906.

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AUCTION SALE OF 172 F P BALES, DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst, at 4 p m Standard Time, in the Jaitha No 27 of Mr Dharamsy Jetha, near Pasta Lane, Colaba, on account of the Underwriters:—

43 F P bales fine Bengal (Lambia) cotton, damaged by fire & walter

27 F P bales fine Bengal (Lambia) cotton, damaged by water.

102 F P bales Sawda Cotton also damaged by fire and water.

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Bombay, 4th June. 1906.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—'Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA., Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to

J C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
RANAGHAT, Bengal

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	2-8
Third do	2-0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Adertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

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Each succeeding the line	0-8

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4
Third do	3-8

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ [illegible]

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JUST
REMINDER.
OYSTER-SUPPERS
Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)
AT
GREEN'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.
(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)
BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and
Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE
Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR
Biluchistan.—
QUETTA
AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
Interest and Dividends collected.
DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.
CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.
Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
London.
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
Tieling.
Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico,
Shangai.
Yokohama.
Penang.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C
Canton
Monterey.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong,
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 1.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 5-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	98 1-2	=	− 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	=	„
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 1-8	=	„
2 months hence	30 13-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	67 3-8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	=	− 1-2
Berlin „	20·51	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	„
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	=	„
6 „ „ „	3 1-2 do	=	„
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	„
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-4	=	− 5-8
7 day market loans	3 1-4	=	− 5-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 210,000 at 1s 4 1-2d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	220,000
Gold to do	40,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 3 4 June sellers steady
WHEAT—Quiet but steady
RAPESEED—Dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 — 1-2 M-J value quiet but steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Windsor, Glenfruin, Castello and Stolzenfels

In Liverpool—Cotton Market quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6·02 — 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 2,000. Futures closed quiet.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·77	5 78	5 71
—2	—4	—2
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5 63	5·58	5·57
—2	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·57	5·58	5·59
—3	—2	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	16,000
Do. last year	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·25—20
Futures, month of July	10·50—12
Do. do. Dec	10·30—12

a Declined owing to bearish weekly weather report and to disappointing attitude of Spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11·00
Futures month of July	10·77—10
Do. do. Aug	10·47—9
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Liverpool week's sales	47,000
Do Stock	901 000
London „	14,000
Week's receipts at N S Ports	79,000
„ exports to Great Britain	20,000
„ „ Continent	54,000
Stock at U S. ports	514,000
Stock at interior ports	278,000

Liverpool Holidays until Tuesday.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Friday, 1st June 1906:—

Cotton	5,757	bales.
Wheat	11,512	cwts.
Linseed	8,857	do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	2,079	do
Gingellyseed	906	do
Poppyseed	5,011	do
Groundnut	nil	
Castorseed	7,130	do
Rice	177	do
Myrabollams	474	do
Cottonseed	26,521	do
Mowraseed	5	
Gram	2,143	do
Jowar	257	
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

From London
Gold Bullion ... Rs. 4,60,800
Silver Bullion ... Rs. 13,30,427
217 Boxes of Mexican Dollars
270 bars silver
Gold Coin, Rs. 15,000
From Alexandria
Gold Coin ... Rs. 75,000
Ex s. s. Peninsular from London.

BOMBAY, JUNE 2.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d to 1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	11 32
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	155
Shanghai 30 do	215
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	93·15
1st Settlement, 20th June	93·15

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th „	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 24th „	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th „	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	11	0
Forward Sept	8	2	0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	5	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	37	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi	4	11	0

COTTON.—The association rooms at Colaba were closed this afternoon, and will remain closed every Saturday for the next four months. The market is quiet with a very small turnover reported.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. J. HADDON AND CO., writing from London on May 17 report on the market as follows:—

Annatto Seed.—The market remains quiet retail sales have been made in west Indian at 4d. per lb but good Madras is offered at 4 1-2d. per lb.

Beeswax.—The market continues good and prices are dearer Good yellow wax being worth up to £8 10 per cwt. and bleached Calcutta £3 to £3-5. Shipments coming along now will sell well. Particularly good bleached Calcutta for which a premium is now being paid.

Cardamoms.—Market firm Malabars good to fine bold 1-3 to 1-5 middling lean 10d to 1d. Tellicherry good to fine bold 1-6 to 2-2 brownish 1 to 1-3. Mangalore medium brown to fair bold 1 to 2 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The average unit limit is barely 7-8d. The last sales contained 396 bales of East Indian of which 172 sold. The remainder being held above market prices. Crown original stem and blanch sold at 3 1-2d. to 4 3-8d. renewed 5 1-4d. to 4 1-2d. renewed stem 3 3-8d. branch 3 1-8d. root 4 5-8d. per lb.

Copra.—The market for Malabar is firm buyers would probably pay £21-17-6 to £22. for May shipment there is little offering.

Capsicums.—Nothing offered in this weeks sales East Indian red and yellow round and long being worth from 20 to 45 per cwt. according to quality. Shippers should note that stalks must not be left on.

Chillies.—Market steady. The sales this week contained 105 bags of Mombassa which sold at 29 for fair red and yellowish.

Ginger.—The small supply of Cochin and Calicut offered in this sales went off slowly supplies have come in freely recently buyers are waiting holders however are waiting firm, the position is a good one from sellers point of view prices should improve. Of 87 bales 132 bags and 16 bales only 9 bags fair brown tops were sold at 29 per cwt.

Gum Kino.—With small supplies and a steady demand the market has improved fine bright red Cochin grain realising 1 6 per lb.

India Rubber.—The market for Para has been quiet fine hard on the spot being worth 5 3 3-4d. There is a steady demand for medium qualities. Rangoon being worth from 3 6 to 3 10 per lb. Plantation Para and Ceara biscuits being worth from 6 1 1-2 to 6 2d. scrap 5 to 5 3 1-2d inferior 4 per lb.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 22nd May. The last went off very quietly present princes being Bombay Tongue new pickings to good pale 10d to 3 3d. Old dark to fair pale 1 1 to 2 6. Bladderord to fair pale 1 4 to 3 2. Purse ordinary to good pale 10d. to 3 per lb.

Kapoc—Market firm A moderate business in passing on arrival terr for new crop at private rates with our own shippers.

Lemon Grass Oil—Market very dull the spot price is 7 1-4d per oz 50 cases were offered in last sales but bought in.

Mace—Market quiet 2 cases of Bombay were offered and bought in at 1-7 per lb for fair flat, pale. We quote pale reddish to fine 1 8 to 2 4, ordinary to fair 1 6 to 1 8 pickings 1 4 Kurrachee wild dark to fine 2 1-2d to 2 5-8d. per lb.

Nutmegs—Market quiet only 8 bales West Indian offered and 5 sold 87s at 8 1-2d and 118s part rough at 7d. To-days value being 64s to 57s 1 5 to 1 8 110s to 65s at 8 1 to 1 0 160s to 115s 6d to 8d. per lb.

Pepper—The sales contained 35 bags of fair Alleppy which were bought in at 5 1-2d also 111 bags of Wynaad of which 63 sold good heavy at 5 3-8 per lb.

White Pepper—14 bags Ceylon offered and sold good at 7 1-4d. fair mixed black at 6 1-2d. and ordinary small at 5 1-2d. per lb.

Seedlac—Small sales of Kurrachee fine pale at £3 10 small palish at £7 15 per cwt.

Scablac—Very fine pale £9 fair at £8 2 6 to £8 7 6 per cwt.

Senna—Market unchanged present value good to fine bold green at 3d. to 5d. fair greenish 1 1-2d. to 2 1 2d. common specky and small 3-4d to 1 1-4d per 1 lb.

M. O. P. Shells—The sales held this week were well attended Bombay descriptions selling at dearer rates 131 packages offered and 92 sold small and bold £3 12 6 to £4 5. very small 40 to 41., pickings 25 to £2 7., pieces 20 to 57 6 per cwt.

Tortoise Shell—sold at good princes 1100 lbs offered and sold selected bold heavy 49 to 57 6 small and bold reddish 24 6 to 31 6. pickings slightly defective 22 to 26 ordinary to good 8 6 to 20 6. Hoof 6 6 to 24. Yellow Belly 19 to 33 per lb.

Tea—The sales this week totalled 33 400 packages including 1300 from Southern India. As was expected there was a strong demand for all usefull loquorings Teas particularly was competition keen for mediums and broken which hitherto have been good buying values these advencing from 1-2d to 1d per lb. In some cases Teas between 5d to 6d per lb went off rather slowly particulary for low grade Pekoes Commoner kinds also were flat. The best averages were Assam Jaipur 11 1-2. Hattialli and Digultarung 1. Suffry 11 3-4d. Dooars Handpara 8 3-4d. Newlands and Putharjhora 7 3-4d per lb.

THE COCAINE CAMPAIGN.

AFFRAY BETWEEN CAPTORS AND CAPTURED.

SMART SENTENCE.

ON Saturday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan, assisted by Inspector Sullivan and Mr. Harry Ballantine, Assistant Collector of Abkari, charged Usman Suleman, Abbu Suleman and five others, the first with being in illicit possession of 1,485 grains of cocaine and the six others with abetting in the possession of the cocaine. Mr. Muhavakar pleader defended the first two accused, the rest being defended Mr. F. Oliveira.

The case for the prosecution disclosed that on Saturday morning Mr. Ballantine, Inspector Sullivan Inspector Hassan with other Police and Abkari Officers went to a certain house in Khumbarwada. Before entering the room they noticed the accused preparing small packets of cocaine. They immediately raided the room, whereupon the accused rushed at the Officers and tried to make their escape by force. One of the accused jumped from the 1st floor to the ground and was seriously injured, fracturing his leg in several parts. He was quickly followed by the second accused, but Inspector Sullivan seized him by the neck before his fall, so that he alighted safely on his legs. The quantity of cocaine seized was 1,485 grains valued at Rs. 200. the first accused pleaded guilty and surrendered all the cocaine he had concealed in another room. The others pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate convicted and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer three months' simple imprisonment. The cocaine before the Court was confiscated.

THE COWASJI JEHANGIR HOSPITAL.

THE following extract from the proceedings of Government in the General Department, dated the 29th May is published for information:—

It having been represented to Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir that the accomodation at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital was found to be insufficient for the increasing number of patients both in-door and out-door, that gentleman offered to place at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs 25 000 towards the cost of constructing a new building on the following conditions:—

That the old and new buildings be named "The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital."

That a medallion bust of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir be placed in a conspicuous place to be selected in consultation with the donor, accompanied by a tablet reciting the name of the Hospital.

That a special ward to contain at least eight beds be reserved for Parsi patients, a tablet being affixed at the entrance of the ward inscribed "The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ward for Parsis only.'

As the building was estimated to cost Rs. 58,290 Sir Jehangir has generously increased his contribution to Rs. 30 000 on the understanding that the work should be commenced without delay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept with gratitude the offer made by Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, and the promised contribution having been paid into the Treasury, orders have been issued to commence the work forth with. The Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of giving public expression to his appreciation of the liberality of Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, which enables provision to be made for the much needed addition to the existing accomodation in the Ophthalmic Hospital.

THE Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning expenditure on account of the reorganisation of the police in the various Provinces is expected shortly. As we know from Mr. Morley's recent statement in Parliament the scheme will have retrospective effect from the 1st April.

THE registration of earthquake shock at Simla has been carried out for some months past by an Omori-Ewing instrument, lent by Professor Omori who travelled from Japan to India last year to investigate the causes of the great shocks of the 4th April. The apparatus is meant to record distant and small shocks, but Government have since arranged for the use of new instruments which will register the longer seismic disturbances.

THE Anjuman-i-Nomania, Lahore at a public meeting resolved that the stringent measures adopted by the Government of Bombay in regard to the quarantine of Hedjaz pilgrims are of a nature to prevent Mahomedans from peforming their sacred religous duty of Haj, and it was further resolved that a memorial be submitted to the Government of India asking that a system of quarantine for in tending pilgrims may be totally abolished.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35),
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—May 29, at Melrose, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain J C Robertson, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NEWMAN—May 30, at Pondicherry, of typhoid fever, Olive Ellen, beloved eldest daughter of Mrs and Mr W E Newman, aged 13 years.

WALKER—May 29, at Karur, after a short and painful illness, patiently borne, James Cornelius, Assistant Engineer Local Fund, Coimbatore, aged 53 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h 22m., Sun sets 6h 24m., High Water, 9-14m, 9-13a. Low water 2-41m., 3-2a.
Maricks and Co., Annual Meeting.

THE LATE MR. MADHAVJEE;—At a special meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association, assembled in the rooms of the Association under the Presidency of Mr. Devraj Tokersee on Saturday it was unanimously resolved to record their sincere sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokuldas Madhavjee and their sympathy with the bereaved family. It was also resolved to close the Bazar for the day in honour of the deceased.

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Elementary Sanitary class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there be sufficient number of students, be held early in July next. Students seeking admission are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 15th June. Any further particulars regarding the curriculum, etc., will be supplied to the students on personal application.

STRING BAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

March	With Lance and Sabre	G Villa
Overture	La Couronne D'or	A Hermann
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach	Offenbach
Valse	Midsummer	M Maregold
Selection	Maritana	Wallace
Barn Dance	Hello Ma Baby	T H Gaggs

AWAY FROM THE BEATEN PATHS—Away from the beaten paths—away from those highways which the tourist most frequents—lie charms historic, as well as scenic, and the tourist who turns down the side streets and hunts out the familiar lanes finds more, vastly more, than he who, doing as the Romans do, treads only the highways and sees only those things that every body sees. Mr. Oliver Bainbridge who appears at the Taj Mahal, Palace Hotel on Wednesday evening, has made it a practice of travelling in the unfamiliar regions of the world for many years and as a natural result he is full of strange adventures and much valuable and refreshing information, some of which he will impart to his audience on Wednesday evening accompanied by a great number of strange and interesting lantern pictures depicting native life and customs in the romantic Southern Seas. Mr. Bainbridge comes to us with a high reputation as a lecturer and humourist, so a most enjoyable evening is anticipated.

A PROSECUTION UNDER THE POST OFFICE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Power prosecuted Kalia Balia, a Hindu domestic servant, under section 69 of the Post Office Act. It appeared that the accused worked as a domestic in the employ of a co-tenant of one Mrs. A. C. Judd, at Ripon Road. A week ago a postman brought a letter addressed to Mrs. Jedd to her house, when the accused who was standing near the entrance, volunteered to deliver it to Mrs. Jedd. The letter was from England and it contained a cheque for the amount of Rs. 60. Instead of handing over the letter to Mrs. Jedd, the accused opened it himself and kept the cheque with him. He then went to Marwari Bazaar and purchased some ornaments, in lieu of the price of which, he tendered the cheque, when he was arrested on suspicion. He pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD MURDER.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

THE case in which Mithibai, a Hindu woman, was charged with murdering her mistress Kasturbai on the 10th May last, at Girgaum Back Road, has been committed by Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The facts have already been detailed in one of our previous issues. Kusturbai was found dead in her room on the 10th ultimo, with her head battered by a pestle. Mithibai was subsequently arrested for the murder.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists.
Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

HERKOMER COMPETITION.

LONDON, MAY 18.

THE Imperial German Automobile Club has informed the A. C. G. B. I. that a favourable contract has been made whereby drivers in this competition have been insured against all legal liability during the time of the competition up to five hundred thousand marks in case of injuries to the person, and up to ten thousand marks for damage to inanimate objects, and all cars have also been insured against fire. When competitors obtain their number plates at Frankfort-on-the-Main, for which they will pay fifty marks, they are then covered against all liabilities as well as fire. The entries for this race now number nearly a hundred and fifty, which shows how extremely popular it is, being instituted for private owners, who are to have no assistance except from their own chauffeurs. The entries for the "Circuit Europeen" have been extended until May 20th, with the result that there are several new competitors in the field, among them Delahaye, Itala, Usines de Saventheim, and De Dion Bouton. The list for the "Tourist Trophy" is now rapidly filling up, and there appears to be every likelihood of a very representative collection of vehicles competing for this event. This competition will not be held now until September. The Automobile Club has in this connection authorised the holding of a race for steam cars alone under different fuel conditions from those laid down for petrol vehicles, and this should be productive of some more than usually interesting results, the steam engine having so far been debarred from taking part in this event.

Next to the road comes the great question of the driver, and this is a matter which appeals most eloquently to every purchaser, or prospective purchaser, of a motor-car. The simple fact is that automobiles, some of a complicated character, are being delivered to customers who are unable to find even at any wage men competent to operate them. If a motor-car is to do its manufacturer any justice at all, it ought, in my humble opinion, to be only handled by an individual who has had a careful training in the factory where it was manufactured. Many makers and importers keep a list of drivers whom they know to be competent to drive the particular vehicle which they sell; but naturally, they will not give any guarantee as to the absolute accuracy of how they will deal with all matters left in their charge. A fine car costing a thousand guineas can be practically ruined in a few days if it is not properly lubricated, and in gear-changing and in many other ways real knowledge of the vehicle on the part of the driver is absolutely essential. There is a complaint from a large firm in the West End who delivered a car to a customer who had engaged a driver having a most eloquent testimonial from a London garage as to his fitness generally to drive "any car of ordinary make" When, however, intrusted with the new vehicle he more than once endeavoured to change the gear without taking out the clutch, and in ten minutes sustained two collisions. The Automobile Club are doing their best in this matter, but the remedy lies in the hands of the manufacturers, who, when they supply a car, should in the ordinary way supply a driver with it.

The experience of most users is that the really good driver—and by good driver is meant a careful driver, as by bad driver a clever driver—being secured, it is usually found that he is decidedly of opinion that he is soley engaged ad hoc, and utterly declines to undertake any duties in an ordinary private house beyond driving, occasional adjustments and carefully watching someone else wash and polish the vehicle. I once had a clever driver who daily performed most hair-raising shaves, dodging in and out of the traffic like a London newsboy, who, I suppose, is the cleverest rider or driver of a motor bicycle in the world. But in the end he got on my nerves, and sought fresh woods and pastures new, with a large car beloging to somebody else. In a week, having no one, I suppose, with enough strength of will to check him in his wild career, he had violently overturned a private brougham containing an old lady; she brought a lawsuit against his master, who in the end had to pay up something like six hundred pounds altogether. Then I got a driver, a mere lad of eighteen, who prided himself upon his excessive carefulness. In my absence he drove my car for eighteen months without ever having the slightest accident, and achieved such a reputation that he left me for a situation where he received three pounds ten shillings a week wages; whereupon he promptly married the damsel of his choice, and called upon me with his bride in the tonneau of a car which had been lent him by his master in order that he might have a thoroughly enjoyable honeymoon. If this little anecdote contains any moral whatever, it is that a professional driver should cultivate carefulness above all other virtues, for the simple reason that having this quality he will find there is money in it.

After some years of exhaustive trials, in which racing has played the most considerable part, it is interesting to observe that the motor-boat is now emerging from this stage into a good all-round cruiser. In this connection the proposed tour of "Napier Major," which did duty at Kingston-on-Thames at the opening meeting of the British Motor-Boat Club, is not without interest. From Kingston the course laid is directly to Inverness, a total distance of about six hundred and fifty miles, the intention being not to call anywhere "en route." From here the voyage will be continued through the Caledonian Canal, round the Island of Islay, and through the North Channel to Belfast, a further distance of two hundred and thirty miles. The journey will then be continued to Liverpool, calling in at Douglas, Isle of Man, "en route," adding another hundred and sixty-five miles to the distance covered. At Liverpool a stop will be made to take part in the motor-boat meeting held there, under the auspices of the British Motor-Boat Club, on June 8th or 9th. From Liverpool to Dublin will be the next step, a hundred and forty miles: and then down south and up the Bristol Channel to Bristol, adding another two hundred and twenty miles to the score. Down the Bristol Channel again and round Land's End, and then back to the Thames, via Cowes, making another seven hundred and twenty miles, the total distance thus covered being about two thousand one hundred miles. These distances are simply the mileage measured from point to point on the chart, and do not allow for any deviation, tides, &c., which, of course, would add a considerable amount to the length of the voyage. Such is the intention of the trip at present, but it may be found necessary to slightly alter it, owing to local circumstances while "en route;" but broadly, this is the route the Napier Major will traverse, and which will take approximately two months to complete. She is under the command of Mr. W. E. Hearman, who acted as mate on the Shetland trip last year. He is assisted by a mate and a crew of two, viz, an engineer and deck hand. It is interesting to note that on her voyage to the Shetland back last year she covered two thousand one hundred and twenty-five miles; but of course, the actual distance covered on the trip this year will be considerably more.

The Argyll Company, recognising that it is no less to the benefit of their customers than it is for their own reputation as manufacturers, have announced that for the future when any car is sold by them from their London depot they will by no means lose their interest in it. To this end it is arranged that their engineer shall make a periodical examination, entirely free of charge, of the vehicle wherever it may be, in order to insure that it is being maintained by the owner or his driver in the highest condition of efficiency; and should their expert detect any signs of undue wear or faulty adjustment, it will be put right there and then. This is a most praiseworthy new departure, and one may prophesy that it will in course of time find many imitators.

THE enquiries instituted in Bengal and the United Provinces into the shortage of labour for mills and factories were concluded some little time ago. Copies of the reports have been sent to the Calcutta and Cawnpore Chambers of Commerce. All possible information has been collected and collated by the Government, and this is now placed at the disposal of the mercantile and manufacturing communities.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1906.

LINKS OF EMPIRE.

THE union of England and Spain through the marriage which is now being celebrated must cause many to pause, wondering how far it may work for good and how far it may possibly have the ultimate, opposite effect. Europe is now so bound up in its relationships that it would almost seem impossible that its peace could be disturbed and yet it is well-known, current proofs are not lacking, that the bonds of relationship direct, and indirect through a score of channels, are powerless to prevent national jealousies swelling up till they almost reach the bursting point. That the union of the Royal Heads of Europe must in some degree wipe out the old family feuds is evident, but a more formidable feud has arisen in their place, the fight for commercial supremacy. When this is realised it must be instantly recognised that the position of Europe is little changed from what it was a century and more ago. One may, therefore, look back to that time to learn some of the lessons which the general imbroglio of Europe offer to the student. To do so one cannot do better than turn to the latest work of Mr. Francis Henry Skrine whose name shines out amongst Indian Civilians of the past. So much mystery has remained covering parts of the history of 1745 that it must always remain a wonder how it was that Carlyle deliberately passed by the subject of Fontenoy with little or no attempt to accurate record. Mr. Skrine in commenting on this, holds that the fact that the battle of May 11, 1745 was a British defeat accounts for the oblivion which enshrouds its stirring incidents. The mystery has now been cleared by the discovery of eight volumes of despatches from generals in Flanders during that year. Fontenoy was, as Mr. Skrine aptly describes it, but a link in a chain of mighty events. Frederick the Great's ambition was a two-edged sword, seemingly cutting his way forward towards the goal on which his eye was ever fixed, actually bringing into being the seed which has grown into the British Empire of to-day. England, which he attempted to use as his tool, is the result of his life's ambition, and who shall say that the spirit by which he set all Europe afoot has not come down to the world to-day, as strong as ever but clothed in a garb seemingly more decent, if less to be respected.? "The flames kindled by Frederick of Prussia's ambition spread to North America, to India. Louisbourg taught New Englanders that union is strength, and probably suggested the combined action which became in dependence a generation later. The battle of St. Thome, near Madras, revolutionised the status of European merchants in India and launched them on a career of assimilation and conquest so that during this war the foundations were laid of the United States and of our Indian Empire. A history of Great Britain's part therein must follow its fortunes far beyond the narrow limits of Flanders." No one can find fault that the historian is a layman and not a soldier. He claims that through sympathy with the movement of the times and by virtue of the power of outsiders to see the best of the game he is qualified to undertake the task which he has well fulfilled. Lord Roberts in an introduction to the book urges its value to the military man of to-day, seeing that what took place may well take place again and the Jacobite invasion, in his opinion, should serve as a lesson to all who wish to whittle down our army to the strength required for defending naval bases. "In times so critical" he says using language expressive of his energy "England is still wrapped in lethargy. It seems as though she were undergoing the evolution which brought Holland to so low an ebb in the eighteenth century. A community which has waxed rich and powerful from successful warfare and strenuous enterprise in the past but which shirks the plain duty of personal service in defence of its possessions and rights—which forgets that battles are won not by gold but by steel, by the sacrifices that military training and organisation entail on its population in time of peace, rather than by lavish expenditure and hurried makeshifts when war is imminent—will assuredly fail to hold its own against some more virile and patriotic neighbour."

From the records which he has unearthed Mr. Skrine has pieced together facts of that year of battle which have hitherto been unknown. From his pages stands out the whole action as it appeared to various critical combatants and one learns something of the difficulty placed in the way of the army by intrigue at home. One learns more than this, for the book is a living cry for effectiveness not only in military training but in arms and more than all in a proper intelligence branch. To some extent the history is as a story written round Maurice de Saxe, but the action of the story spreads out in all directions so that we may leave the details of military work to the reader of the book and regard rather the imperial aspect of the upheaval which changed the face of the world. Roughly it dates from the battle of Dettingen. The fall of Louisbourg sealed the fate of Canada. "From a British point of view, the reduction of Cape Breton was the one really creditable exploit of the war. Dettingen with which it opened so auspiciously was a happy accident ; the naval successes which lessened the sting of failure at its close were won by greatly superior force. Englishmen could not avoid contrasting their general's blunders in the Low Countries with the prompt decision and stout heart shown by their earstwhile neglected and despised colonists. For the first time in history the denizens of these islands had a vague intention of their imperial destinies—a sense of solidarity with a new and vaster England across the sea. Meanwhile events were taking place which resulted in making the foundations of the India of to-day. The Carnatic troubles were at their height, and to crown all came the fight for the supremacy of Madras. Of all the names standing out at this period is Dupleix ; by no means a military expert, he accomplished what his generals failed to do. "He hated the English with a fervour bred of half a century's competition for the Indian trade and was loth to relinquish a chance of dealing them a mortal blow. The fall of Madras would bring about that of Fort St. David ; the destruction of Calcutta was a necessary sequence and his own creation, Chandernagore, would be sole mistress of trade in the Gangetic Delta." Subsequent events are two well-known to need further comment, for they were the first seeds of our Eastern supremacy. Through the whole history the great element of national insecurity stands out, the futility of relying upon friendships which take a generation to mature, only to be destroyed in a day. When the great European war of the future takes place it will not be France that it is to be feared and the fight for India will not take place in Madras, but should ever Europe burst out again into such a blaze as that of the time of George II, there must be many points in which the two periods will be similar, the two most important being our power in the East and in the West. In the East a new Power has sprung up in a way bound to us by certain ties, but time alone can show how far the alliance will benefit us, and we can only quote Lord Roberts' concluding words in commending the book to careful study. "The natural inference is that England's military system must be placed on broader foundations In the words of Marshal Saxe, "Let every man be compelled to dedicate to his country the years which are often squandered in debauchery." This work is a trumpet-call to Englishmen who do not seem to understand that alliances and ententes, though excellent in their way, are of little practical value unless we have an army powerful enough to protect ourselves and be of use to those with whom we are allied". And this is only what Japan has told us in the language of diplomacy.

A GERMAN VIEW. WE have on several occasions referred to the commercial character of the German Consular Service and noted how it is used more for, trade purposes than any other. It is an attitude with which it is difficult to find fault, for, in the absence of military warfare, a struggle just as keen as that of opposing armies is being continuously waged by the various commercial communities of the world, and peaceable Consuls become active generals is a great campaign directing energy into the right direction and keeping an intelligence bureau without which traders would be seriously hampered. It is not with the German Consular energy we find fault ; rather with the less display of energy on the part of our own agents and still less energy on the part of those who are unwilling to profit by the information garnered for their use. The German press frankly acknowledges that the prime use of the Consular service is for the promotion of the national commercial welfare and the Hamburg "Borsenhalle" says on the subject, "With us the wish has often been expressed that the series of Consular reports should be made more comprehensive, prompter and more trustworthy, and the plan of appointing honorary Consuls with commercial experience, which has been in force some years, is avowedly a step towards this end." But difficulty must always arise in this matter from the fact that the communication of important information to the Consuls is only an encouragement to competition. This fear is, in fact, justified, and there is a distinct reluctance amongst business men to give such information. Broadly, all that should be expected from Consular reports is that they should at reasonable intervals give intelligent accounts of the general economic relations of the countries concerned. The only special information that is to be expected from the Consul would be the announcement of new laws or changes in the law, of public decrees or regulations, of important new enterprises, and so on. The Consul cannot take the place of private initiative in the opening up of new businesses, the formation of new connections and the study of the markets, and such services should not be expected from him. The further practical value of the Consular Service so far as it is not found in the foregoing objects, can only consist in keeping the home Government in close touch with economic conditions abroad, and so enabling it to adapt its commercial policy to them. Time alone can show whether this end can be fully attained. Little has yet been heard of the German commercial expert honorary Consuls and the reports by them that have been published are, so far, comparatively few in number. But one may fairly look forward to a time when the National Trade Bureau shall be available promptly for all those whose existence depends on accurate and early knowledge of the requirements of the world. Worked in conjunction with a reasonable fiscal policy it might well become an exceedingly renumerative Department.

EDUCATION IN BARODA. THE Gaekwar's territory ranks high in India in the progress of education even if rapidity is not always characteristic of the issuing of reports. Recently we noticed the review of State affairs for last year and now we have to hand the report in public instruction for the years 1902-03, dated 1904. The book is a striking record of the importance which education assumes in the Baroda territory. The year closed with 1,209 schools and other institutions under the direct control and supervision of the Vidyadhikari, fourteen new schools having been opened and eleven old ones closed, and the total number of pupils was 77,883 as against 80,953 in the previous year, the decrease being partly due to plague and being most noticeable in the pupils in the lower standards. Great attention is paid to the feeder schools in small towns and villages, and out of a total population of 19,52,692 schools were supplied for 13,77,981 or in either words schools for 70·5 per cent of the population. The attendance compares very favourably with that in the rural districts of other countries ; the daily average attendance varied from 58 to 70 per cent, and the percentage for all schools taken together as 65. Of the children there were 12,780 girls against 65,108 boys, or one girl to five boys, while the proportion of schools for the different sexes was 1 to 11·43. Considerable attention has been paid to the education of the backward classes so that these pupils number 19,300, the majority being from forest tribes. Compulsory education is beginning to take a large part in the welfare of the State, and the system has been reduced to an excellent working shape which gives promise of great success on extension. For financial reasons no new schools were built during the year. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 5,20,551, being Rs. 36,171 less than that of the previous year. Taking all kinds of expenditure on Vernacular Education it was Rs. 6-10 per head as against Rs. 6-6 for previous year and about 3·31 per cent. of the State revenue was spent on Vernacular Education. Mr. Chhagaulal T. Modi, the acting Vidyadhikari, in considering the work of the year, speaks highly of the work of the educational staff. "In concluding the review" he says "I must say that in spite of numerous difficulties in the form of plague, etc., the teachers and the educational officers on the whole worked to the best of their ability and power and the working has been satisfactory so far as instruction and improvement of pupils is concerned. The difficulties and calamities which the active workers in the Department had to face were innumerable; but they have faced them boldly and have so far done the best they could under the circumstances to further the cause of education of the masses that His Highness has ever so much at heart."

CANON Luckman has been appointed to officiate as Archdeacon at Calcutta.

THE Bank of Bengal is, we understand, contemplating opening a branch at Simla.

THE annual Indian Medical Service dinner wil be held at Simla on the 29th instant.

THE Raja of Nabha is going up to his residence in Simla very shortly.

PLAGUE shows no abatement in Seistan, as the Persian authorities continue apathetic.

THE final arrangements for the construction staff of the Kashmir Railway are now being made. Work will be actively carried on next cold weather.

THE proposed survey of the Hindustan-Tibet Road beyond Chini will probably take three months so the work of improvement cannot be undertaken for the present.

MISS GRACE P. ROSS, Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, is granted furlough for one year with effect from 26th May.

THE Chittagong Asssociation have authorised Romesh Chunder Dutt to represent the Chittagong public on the Partition question before the British public.

Mr. A. W. F. Pope, C. I. E., Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, proceeded on Saturday for England by the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamer, Oriental.

THE opening of the new polo ground at Mussoorie is to be celebrated by a three a side polo tournament for a cup valued at Rs. 1,500. The tournament will be played during the week commencing the 18th June.

THE following names have been added by the Secretary of State for War to the Committee on the organisation of the Territorial Army recently appointed, namely :—Major-Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B., Lieut.-Colonel F. D. Blake, Northumberland Royal Garrison Art. (Militia).

THE Director of Agriculture, Punjab, is sending five selected stipendiary students to Cawnpore Agricultural College for a three years' course of instruction. When they return they will be employed in the Agricultural Department.

THREE hundred and fifty returned emigrants, (including over a hundred women and children) from the colony of Fiji landed in Calcutta on Friday from the British India steamer Fazilka, bringing with them over Rs. 1,27,000 in savings. The largest sum was brought by one man was Rs. 12,205.

IN the recent examinations held by the Education Department in the Punjab 370 youngmen have obtained certificates of qualifications as teachers. This supply falls far short of the demand. As for female teachers every available candidate has obtained employment and 300 more are wanted. Where are they to come from ?

THE annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was held on May 14 at Wheatsheaf Hall, South Lambeth. Mr. Samuel Smith presided. The report stated that the number of drink shops in India had risen from 118,472 in 1903 to 120,875 in 1904, an increase of 2,403. The Excise revenue had grown during the same period from £4,741,000 to £5,291,000. The Government of India had appointed a committee to inquire into the subject. There were 300 branches of the association in India. An official assurance had been given that the policy of the Indian Government was to discourage drinking and to do all that was possible to suppress the degrading and demoralising habit of intoxication. The work of the association, although covering the whole of India, was carried on with an income of £400.

A REVIEW OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

THOUGH we won the fourth Test match of our South African tour, and were only just beaten in the first, there can be no doubt that the better eleven won the "rubber." South Africa were stronger in batting, stronger in bowling, and quite as strong in fielding.

It would be hard, indeed, writes "Plum" Warner in a Home contemporary, to name a side which could boast of so many good batsmen. No one would suggest that Tancred, Shalders, White, Nourse, Hathorn, Sinclair, Faulkner, and Snooke are the equals of MacLaren, Hayward, Tyldesley Fry, Jackson, Spooner, Ranjitsinhji, and Hirst ; but in the history of the game there must be few elevens which can boast of better batsmem at 9, 10, and 11 than Schwarz, Sherwell, and Vogler. The M. C. C. XI. in Australia when Arnold, Lilley, and Rhodes were the last three in the batting order, is the only instance I can recallin recent times. Nearly every eleven has a "rabbit" or two at the end ; but the South African XI. was like the Manx cat—it had no tail.

Of all these fine batsmen White is the finest. Helwas improving every day he played in England in the season of 1904, and Yorkshiremen will remember a particularly fine innings of 49 which, he played against them on a sticky wicket at Scarborough. To-day he is a batsman of the highest class ; strong in defence, strong in punishing power, and strong in judgment. Next to White I would place Snooke, and then, just after Snooke, Nourse. Hathorn's style and methods are equal to those of any other batsman in South Africa, and it would be difficult to say that anyone, except White, is a better batsman than he is. His 102 in the third Test match was a beautiful innings, and we were lucky to get rid of him cheaply in the majority of cases. Tancred has a most ungainly stand at the wicket—he is not more of a croucher than Jessop—but he has a variety of strokes which he used to particular advantage in the third Test match. We often got him out just as he looked dangerous. His style is certainly not a good one, but his records in the past prove him to be a player undeniable merit, and when the tour commenced he was freely spoken of as the best bat in South Africa—a distinction which his performances in England entitled him to. Then there were Sinclair, the biggest hitter of the day ; Shalders, a good man to go in first and break the bowling ; Faulkner, especially well equipped in defence and in side strokes ; Shrewell, the captain ; Schwarz, who has made 100 for South Africa at Lords ; and, finally Vogler, strong and robust, with punishing powers out of the ordinary. Here you have an eleven which defied over and over again the skilful and hard-working bowlers of the M. C.C.

But if the batting was powerful the bowling was almost equally so, the only man on the side who did not bowl being Sherwell and Hathorn. Tancred did not go on in the Test matches, but he delivers a very fast bumpy ball and Shalders, who is not usually regarded as a bowler, sent down six extremely good overs in the third Test match. And there was such variety, ranging from the fast medium Snooke to the leg-breaking White, while sandwiched between these two were the Bosanquet-like Faulkner the fast medium break-backs of the left-handed Nourse, the deceptive fight of Sinclair, the huge off-break of Schwarz, and the quick leg-break of Vogler. No two bowlers were alike, and every change was a real change. And then finger-spin bowlers like Schwarz, Faulkner, and Vogler were suited exactly by the matting wickets on which it is so difficut to jump out to drive, and on which the ball not only turns twice as much and twice as quickly as on grass but occasionally gets up a little. Over and over again Vogler would pitch an inch or two outside the leg stump and miss the off stump by a foot while Schwarz would do even more the other way, and on two occasions bowled me with balls which pitched six or seven inches wide of the off stump, and then, just touching the outside of my left pad as I stepped accross, hit the leg stump. Vogler's average gives no idea of how well he bowled ; and in the opinion of many members of the M. C. C, he was as difficult, on occasions, as anyone. Sinclair, at his best, ranks high among medium-pace bowlers. He bowled extremely well in the second Test match and at Capetown, but he has a way of bowling a number of bad balls amid the good ones.

The fielding of the South Africans was admirable. There was a tendency on the part of the South African Press to criticise it rather severely, and though it was wanting in dash and accuracy during the closing stages of the fourth Test match, on the whole there was little fault to find. Hathorn in the long-field and third-man, Volger anywhere he was placed, White, Nourse, Faulkner, and Sinclair shone especially, and Sherwell was very nearly, it not quite, as good as Board, which is saying much. And thus we had for opponents an eleven which was splendidly armed at every point, and which had the additional advantage of playing under condition with which they were familiar ; and I do not think that I am exaggerating when I say that it would require an eleven as strong as the one the M.C.C. sent to Australia to defeat the present South African team in their own country.

I was a member of the last team—Lord Hawke's—which visited South Africa in the winter of 1898-9, and I have no hesitation in saying that South African cricket has improved 50 per cent. since that time, and it is pleasant to hear the cricketers in South Africa say that, that improvement is due to the visits of English teams and English professional coaches, and, above all, to the two tours in England in 1901 and 1904. The South African is a born athlete. He is accustomed to lead a healthy, open-air life, and in such a glorious climate men grew to great strength and activity, and now that a high standard of cricket has been reached there should be no falling away, especially as a genuine enthusiasm has been aroused, coupled to which there are large numbers of practical supporters—like Mr. Abe Bailey and Mr. Logan and Mr. Loubser—who are only too ready and willing to put their hands in their pockets for the development of the game. There was a good deal of criticism of the M. C. C. team before it left England, but on the form of last season no one who knew anything about cricket would have ventured to describe the side as a weak one. It was not by any means representative of the strength of England, but it was a combination which would have more than held its own with any county eleven, excepting perhaps Yorkshire and Lancashire, and was particularly strong in bowling. By those who knew the character of the wickets in South Africa some doubt was expressed as to its batting ability ; and so it proved, for the batting turned out extremely disappointing, and the men who had scored consistently against the best bowlers in England failed in match after match. No one was more disappointing than myself. At the top of the averages of Lord Hawke's feam seven years ago, I was except for one innings, a complete failure in the Test matches. A severe chill caugh on the railway journey between Port Elizabeth and the Rand sent me to bed for three or four days just prior to the second Test match, and after that I never seemed able to time the ball. I was disapointment No, 1. Haigh was No. 2. Many a wicket did he take in ordinary matches, but in the Test matches he was only once effective as a bowler, and he could not get a run. Board was almost equally unsuccessful in batting, and Hayes was seldom in his English form—due, to some extent, to illness and accidents ; while Captain Wynyard never shook off the fever he contracted at the Zambesi Fall—and which sent him home a fortnight before the end of the end of the tour. Denton's general record was a very good one, but a batsman of his class might reasonably have been expected to make more runs in the Tesf matches. A somewhat serious illness at Port Elizabeth no doubt handicapped him during the last month. One way and another we had a good deal of illness which the tremendous amount of of travelling we had to undergo may or may not, have had something to do with. It is pleasant to be able to turn from those who failed to those who did themselves justice Fane and Crawford especially. I have before this written of Fane's consistently excellent batting ; and he was the mainstay of the side.

THE HEROES OF SPAIN.

DELIRIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

The Royal Pair Motor through their City.

SUSPECTED LONDON PLOT.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF AN ENGLISH TOURIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena motored unescorted through Madrid this afternoon and met with a tremendous ovation. There were crowds in running streams on either side of the car, delirious with enthusiasm.

Five of those wounded by the bomb died to-day.

There are indications that the outrage was hatched by Anarchists in London and most active investigations are proceeding in London.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A tourist named Hamilton has been arrested in Madrid on suspicion of being an Anarchist.

The mob nearly lynched him when he was taken to the Police Station.

The British Embassy has demanded his release, but the Spanish Authorities have refused it before he was exculpated from the crime in connection with the bomb outrage.

King Alfonso last night gave a banquet to the foreign royalties and envoys.

A reception will replace to-day's State ball.

Sixteen altogether have been imprisoned in connection with the bomb outrage.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena attended a thanksgiving service in Madrid to-day, and afterwards proceeded to the bull fight. Queen Ena was wearing a white mantilla.

LATER.

Mr. Hamilton has been released and proved to be an inoffensive tourist.

A Spanish Deputy has offered a reward of one thousand pounds sterling for the capture of the assassin.

His Majesty King Alfonso has visited the wounded in the hospitals.

He has been reluctantly dissuaded from attending the funerals of the eight victims at which he, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other foreign Princes will be represented.

During the course of yesterday King Alfonso and his bride frequently appeared at the balcony of the Royal Palace and were received with great ovation by the populace assembled below.

Their Majesties are overwhelmed by telegraphic congratulation from all parts of the world.

The Bridal Dress Splashed with Blood.

The city was magnificently illuminated yesterday evening.

Her Majesty Queen Ena's wedding-dress was splashed with the blood of the victims.

EXPENDITURE DURING THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

A Significant Announcement.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS FOR EVENTUALITIES.

It is announced that France spent eight millions sterling on Military preparations during the Morocco crisis and hence the heavy deficit in the Budget.

THE BATTLESHIP MONTAGUE.

Salvage Suspended through a Gale.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A gale and heavy sea are imperilling the Montague and the salvage operations have had to be suspended.

FUNERAL OF HENRIK IBSEN.

Presence of the King.

Henrik Ibsen was buried to-day. There was a large concourse present, including the King and the Ministry.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Election of the New President.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The French Chamber of Deputies reassembled yesterday. M. Brisson has been elected President.

THE BRITISH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Egerton in Command.

Admiral Egerton has been appointed second-in-Command of the British Atlantic Fleet.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

Baron Beck has formed an Austrian Ministry.

CELEBRATION AT MUKDEN.

Formally Opened to Trade.

A grand celebration has been held at Mukden to commemorate the formal opening to international trade.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NATAL RISING.

Another Chief Offers Help.

STERN FIGHTING.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Natal Government has accepted the assistance offered by Silwane, the most powerful Chief in Natal. A thousand of his men start for the front immediately.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Natal Columns combined bombarded Sigananda's stronghold which was captured after arduous operations and found to be evacuated.

CRICKET NEWS.

Several Easy Victories.

Essex has beaten Derbyshire by 209 runs.

Gloucester has beaten Middlesex by 144 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Oxford University by an innings and 106 runs.

Cambridge University versus Surrey was drawn.

Notts beat Northampton by an innings and 229 runs at Northampton.

PLEADERS AND THEIR CLIENTS.

The Magistrate Explains.

A CHECK FOR TOUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

The Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday addressed the Pleaders and said the reason why he passed orders that Pleaders should give the names of their clients in writing was because he had received information that some Pleaders, having obtained permission to see a prisoner, utilised that permission to go through the whole lock-up. It was admitted by a Pleader that this was so. The Magistrate said it is in order to stop this practice that he had done as he had.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Bertram Nominated a Member.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDANT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

Mr. J. R. Bertram of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., has been elected as nominee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the vacant seat on the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal vice Mr. Nimmo resigned.

CALCUTTA SHOP ASSISTANTS.

Demand for Shorter Hours Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A petition signed by the trades assistants in Calcutta has been presented to the Trades Association in the hope that the closing hour may be exactly as in other offices, at 5 p.m. The petition was signed by about 180 European assistants and the crushing reply has been received from Mr. Hickie, Secretary of the Calcutta Trades Association that that body is unable to comply with their request.

A SHIVAJI CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

To-morrow morning Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde arrive in Calcutta to celebrate the Shivaji ceremony.

THE BALUCHISTAN ROBBERY.

First Rumours Exaggerated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Further information shows that the original report of the robbery on the night of the 23rd May at Varat Karez in Baluchistan was greatly exaggerated. It has now been ascertained that there were only three thieves who robbed five camels, which were recovered, and that one man was wounded, but no one kidnapped.

RECALCETRANT LANDHOLDERS AT SIMLA.

Police Aid Despatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Mr. Coldstream, Assistant Commissioner, Simla, recently was sent into the district to collect revenue and settle disputes with some recalcitrant subjects of Rampur Basharh State. Mr. Coldstream has now been stopped and some of the prisoners he had arrested released. He sent into Simla for soldiers and police and Mr. Iremonger, D. S. P. has hurried out with 100 policemen.

HAUNTED HOUSES IN POONA.

Cheating a Credulous Woman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 3.

A case is fixed to-morrow before the bench of Honorary Magistrates, which should prove interesting to all those who believe in ghosts and haunted houses. It appears that a woman in the city who owns a fairly good house was either under the impression or was led to believe that her house was haunted. The belief that ghosts haunted the house tended to prevent people from occupying it. The owner was naturally anxious about her property and it was suggested to her that there was a person in the city possessing the power of exorcising ghosts and evil spirits of all descriptions. She only too willingly fell in with the suggestion of engaging the services of this person for the purpose of ridding her house of such spirits. By a little inducement her credulity being roused she parted with something like Rs. 1,000, having pawned some of her jewellery in order to make up the amount required for purposes of incantations, sacrifices and purchase of charms. She is stated to have made four payments of Rs. 250 each in order that her house should be like any other house free from evil spirits and nocturnal visitants from the other world. Three accused are awaiting their trial before the Bench on a charge of cheating by inducing the woman under false pretences to part with her money.

THE PURCHASE OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

COMPREHENSIVE NEW RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

It has been decided that the following procedure is to be observed in the purchase of timber sleepers for the State Railways for both open lines and lines under construction :—

1. All timber sleepers are to be purchased on contracts, awarded after publicly calling for tenders by notice advertised in the press. The tenders should invariably specify that the sleepers, to be tendered for, may be either of Indian, colonial or foreign woods.

2. The notice will be issued by and in the name of the Railway Board, but will be drawn up and submitted to the Board by the Railway concerned.

3. The notice must contain all the information necessary to enable suppliers to tender without further reference viz :—(a) The number of sleepers required ; (b) description of sleepers required, dimensions, etc. Parties tendering should be requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate, whether parties can tender for the whole or part of the sleepers required ; (c) brief specification ; (d) the place and mode of delivery and the dates on which delivery is to commence and be complete ; (e) arrangements for inspection and incidence of cost of same ; (f) amount of earnest money to accompany tender ; (g) any other information considered necessary ; (h) the usual conditions that the Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and that the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected ; (i) the full title and address of the official to whom the tenders are to be addressed, i. e., the Secretary of the Railway Board. The subscription to be written on the cover of the tender and the place date and hour at which the tenders are returnable.

(4) The tenders after being opened by the Railway Board will be sent to the Manager of the Railway concerned (who must treat them as entirely confidential) and he will return them to the Railway Board with the following : (1) abstract of all the tenders showing in detail the classes rates, etc., in each, prepared so that comparison can be easily made ; (2) a slip attached to each tender showing whether it complies with all the conditions of the notice and in what respects it does not do this ; (3) a report on the tenders by the Engineer-in-Chief containing his views on the rates tendered with special reference to the suitability of the different classes of timber offered :—(5) on receipt from the Manager of the Railway concerned the Railway Board will decide what tenders or parts of tenders are to be accepted and will authorise the Manager to enter into contracts supported by detailed specification.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT ON LEAVE.

New Regulations Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following Resolution has been issued by the Government of India :—

In supersession of the resolution cited in the preamble, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to issue the following orders relating to the conditions of acceptance of private employment during leave :—

No Gazetted Officer who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowances may, without the special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer, whose services have been lent to any other employer in India, can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Goverment of India unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a Non-Gazetted Officer, the previous consent of his Departmental superior is sufficient authority for the taking of leave with the object of obtaining such employment, provided it is not under a Native State, and for the acceptance of such employment during leave, but in no case may any officer Gazetted, or Non-Gazetted, while on leave (whether with or without allowances), take service in a Native State except with the consent of the authority, whose sanction is required, to the transfer of his services to Foreign Service under Article 753 of the Civil Service Regulations or otherwise than under the conditions imposed by that Article.

BLESSING OF A NEW FONT.

A Memorial to Rev. W. Butler.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE, 3.

This morning the Lord Bishop of Bombay held a dedication service at the Church of the Holy Name Panch Howels, where a beautiful marble font which has just been completed under the roof of a new and imposing addition to the sacred edifice. The Font with its appropriate inscriptions in Marathi is most artistically finished. It was given to the church by the two daughters of Reverend William Butler, the late Dean of Lincoln, in memory of their father and Rev. Father Gory. The church was filled with a large congregation and the scene within the spacious and lofty building was one which would not have failed to make a lasting impression on the western mind. The congregation consisted almost exclusively of Indian Christians, men, women and children numbering 250. Of these 150 were women and girls belonging to the schools of Epiphany, St. Gabriel and St. Michael. Then there were bare footed boys from St. Joseph's hostel and St. Pancras and St. Michael schools.

This Service commenced with a procession from the vestry with a cross bearer in front ; then followed a choir of Christian boys, and Rev. Father Superior Trail, Rev. Father Elwin, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. Lolikar, Rev. Dhawle, Rev. Foote, the Bishop, the Chaptain carrying the pastoral staff and the Bishop wearing his mitre and cope. It was a shortened morning service conducted exclusively in Marathi by Rev. Father Moore. Hymns were also sung during the service. A sermon was preached in English by the Bishop and translated into Marathi by Rev. Toliker. His Lordship made a very impressive reference to the late Dean of Lincoln, with whom he was associated at Lilcoln, And explained the great attachment which his younger brother had formed for the late Dean and he felt, he said, peculiar pleasure in having been called upon to dedicate the font to the glory of God.

The clergy and choir followed by the Bishop next proceeded to the font, the steps of which his Lordship ascended while Rev. Trail from below reverentially asked his Lordship if he would dedicate it. The Bishop having assented a very solemn dedication service was proceeded with and at the close the procession moved to the altar and the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE MASONIC DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

At the masonic banquet to-morrow night Lord Kitchener will be present.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

THE turbulent little State of Dir, which lies about 80 miles to the North of Peshawar on the Yarkhum and Chitral rivers, is passing through one of its periodical outbursts of unrest. About two months ago Mean-Gul Khan and Badshaw were at loggerheads and during the fights which followed one of them was seriously wounded, while several of their followers were killed. Apparently the wounded warrior has now recovered and has succeeded in gathering together his adherents so that hostilities have recommenced. These internal disputes would be of little or no importance to the Indian Government, but that the road to Chitral and Gilgit passes through the State of Dir, and it is essential that this road should be kept open and in good repair. Up to the present time all parties in the State have regarded the road as the goose which lays the golden eggs, and the various factions while fighting freely with each other have studiously avoided any sort of interference either with the road itself or with the reliefs which annually make use of this means of communication between India and our outlying northern posts. Nevertheless a state of anarchy in the State is never without its dangers and the Government of India is always on the alert whenever the rival parties in the State come to open hostilities. This is the only important piece of news which has transpired during the week under review, and the present communication threatens to be of the very frivolous nature which aroused the contempt of Sir Frederick Lely.

There is always a burst of gaiety in Simla about this time more or less coinciding with the date of the Simla summer races. This year no races are to be held, but the tradition as to the accompanying burst of amusement has been maintained and the number of dances, large and small at present is very remarkable. On the 21st Mrs. Donie gave a small dance at Yates Place ; on the following night Corstorphan's Hotel followed suit and on the 23rd Mrs. Sclater was "At Home" with dancing at Rothney Castle. On the 24th there was the State dinner and levee at Viceregal Lodge and for the night of the 25th Lady Rivaz invited about a hundred guests to a dance at Barnes Court. For the 26th there was the Gymkhana while Sunday was a day of rest. On Monday the 28th the hospitable United Service Club invited practically the whole station to a ball at the Town Hall and on the 30th and 31st Mrs. Duncane Smithe and Mrs. Wynne were "At Home" with dancing at Woodville and Keestone respectively. It follows that any one who had the luck to enjoy ten days' leave from the 20th May to the end of the month, and who had the good fortune to be invited to the whole of the above functions must have found his time fully occupied and returned to his work on the plains with the feeling that he had succeeded in squeezing into his leave as much gaiety as it could very well carry. With regard to the office man in Simla the case is somewhat different and the element of satisfaction is modified by very different feelings. It is very gratifying to be asked out, and it is very difficult to refuse, but with eight or nine hours' work per diem in office coupled with a succession of late nights one is apt to feel somewhat "wormish" at the close of such a period.

On Saturday there was the usual Gymkhana at Annandale the particulars of which have already been telegraphed. The events were, as usual, well contested, but the attendance of spectators was less than the average as the heat was terrific, the thermometer reading 80° in the shade and 148° in the sun. The little course at Annandale, as all visitors to Simla are aware, is surrounded by pine clad hills which cut off all cool breezes so that a really hot afternoon in May or June is very oppressive down there and a good many people, who are not actually engaged in the various events, naturally prefer to stay on the cooler heights. After the Gymkhana the Viceregal party left for the Retreat, Mashobra and, on Sunday they visited and lunched at the Naldera golf links.

On Tuesday afternoon the first matinee of the season was given by the Amateur Dramatic Club. The first part consisted of a recitation by Captain Irvine, "The Boshton Sleeplechase". This was followed by a violin solo by Miss Bolster and a song "My Lady" by Mr. W. P. Bennett. For the second part a musical piece called "Old Knockles" was given. This little play used to be a great favourite with the Gallery of Illustration audiences when Mr. and Mrs German Reed were in charge of that innocent place of recreation. The piece itself, though somewhat old fashioned, is cleverly written and having been exceedingly well acted was received with much applause by a large audience. The following were the dramatis Personæ.

Sir Miles Allbright	Mr. R. E. Holland.
Billy Knockles............	Captain Irvine.
Mr. Belworthy	Captain Amesbury.
Maud Coventry	Mrs. Griffiths.
Kate Haslewood............	Mrs. McMinn.

Scene,—Old Knockles' Cottage at Herringham.

Mr. R. E. Holland sang and acted splendidly as Sir Miles, and Captain Irvine, on whose shoulders rested all the management of the afternoon's entertainment, was excellent as Billy Knockles while Mrs. McMinn was an exceedingly good Kate Haslewood.

The Beresford Polo Tournament commences today continuing till the 6th, and the stable accommodation of Simla is as usual being tried to its utmost by the polo ponies which are constantly arriving. The ties have been drawn as follows :—

Viceregal Lodge team versus Royals.
Veterinary Class „ „ 12th Royal Lancers.
C. M. C's „ „ 17th Lancers.
The Slashers. a bye.

JABULPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JABULPUR, JUNE 1.

TALK about heat ! How people exist and live to tell the tale without punkahs at least, to say nothing about khus-khus tatties, is a problem that can admit of but one solution and that is that there is a special providence that not only tempers the wind to the shorn lamb but fortifies man to withstand the baking heat of King Sol.

Warren's Circus is here and in spite of the oppressive weather the Circus Booth is full every night. There was quite a sensation last night as a soldier of the R. H. A. volunteered to enter the lion's cage and do a Cake Walk on a bet of Rs. 200. Warren took the bet and right enough. Tommy entered the cage without flinching and did his Cake Walk in good style with two lions growling all the while at the unwarrantable intrusion. The Tommy in question is engaged to a very charming lass of this station and will soon lead her to the altar. I overheard a remark that Tommy would be in a greater state of funk at the altar than he was in the lion's cage. If this turns out to be true the Jabulpur lass may well tug that she has outdone Leo.

Soda water and minerals of all sorts and ice at 9 pies per seer are in great demand and even the sacred Brahmin is to be seen gulping down cool drinks in sundry places in the City and Cantonment bazaars. If the drink is swallowed with a "Bande Mataram" uttered before the gulp, all contaminating matter disappears and purity is imparted to the beverage. Such is the magical effect of this utterance !

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

A Healthy Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The gross earnings of the Indian Railways from April 1st to May 2nd, 1905, amounted Rs. 575 lakhs and from 1st April to May 19th, 1906, to Rs. 605 lakhs, showing an approximate increase of 42 lakhs.

ANOTHER BIG COTTON BLAZE.

Destruction of a Colaba Godown.

FIFTEEN LAKHS INVOLVED.

ANOTHER CASE OF "SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION."

IT is an old axiom that whenever there is a big fire two more conflagrations quickly follow in the same district. This appears to be the rule in the East, as certainly it is in the West. A fortnight ago several lakhs worth of cotton, stacked in bales in the open air on the Jamsetjee Bunder, were destroyed, after a blaze of twenty-four hours. A day or two after a big cotton mill was nearly destroyed by fire at the other end of the town. Now another big fire has to be recorded, this time between fifteen and eighteen lakhs worth of cotton being more or less lost. This time the cotton was not stacked in the open air, but stored in a huge godown beside the basin at the Jamsetjee Bunder, and right opposite the blackened bales which represent the salvage from the cotton fire of a fortnight ago. It was about 11 o'clock on Saturday night that the first whiffs of smoke issuing from the godown told of another outbreak. The alarm was soon given, and the crowd of natives from the bazaar close by swarmed round the quickly-spreading fire, while the Colaba fire engine, under Mr. Langton, was promptly on the spot, a good supply of water being obtainable, due doubtless to the fact that the City had retired to rest and the mains were full. The Fort fire-engine, under Mr. Ratcliffe, soon followed, as did the Byculla under Mr. Weston, Acting Chief Officer, and the Gowalia Tank, under Mr. Pott. The Port Trust's engine, under Mr. Mason, was also requisitioned, and the break came later from Byculla with the spare hose, nearly all the hose in the Brigade being brought on to the spot. In fact, all the engines in the Brigade were soon at work with the exception of the Babula and Chinchpooghly, which were kept back in case of their being wanted for outbreaks elsewere in the City. One engine was fed from the road hydrant ; the others got an excellent supply of water from the basin close by, which was full at the time. Considering the possibilities for the fire demon, it is certain the efforts of the firemen were unusually successful. At so late an hour coolies could not be easily found, and Inspectors Jones and Shan, at considerable risk to themselves, succeeded in saving about two hundred bales from destruction. Inspectors Bandley, Harvey, Coulson and others also rendered very valuable assistance. The Port Trust tug with its fine appliances also arrived on the scene and did good work. The godown was one of a long line of cotton barns, and it is extraordinary that the whole range of buildings was not destroyed. However, one half of the range was separated by a stout party wall, and by knocking down a portion of the burning godown the firemen were able to concentrate a good stream of water on this party wall, and thus keep the rest of the range of godowns from catching fire. By this means the conflagration was limited to the original scene of the outbreak, over a crore of rupees worth of cotton being thereby saved, as well as the godowns in which it was stored. These latter belonged to Messrs. Baichand Oogarchand, Gill, Breul Mitchell, and Jostavala. The saved buildings were pretty extensive being 150 by 700 feet in dimensions, and containing 1,25,000 pressed bales of cotton.

The fire raged all night and for 8 hours 20 minutes continuous work was carried on by the firemen, assisted by men of the Royal Indian Marine and soldiers, in the effort to get the fire under. A strong breeze assisted the spread of the conflagration. The burnt out godown belonged to the Colaba Cotton Press Company, and it was leased by Muccadum Lakhimadas Kesavji. As it is, there is a loss of between fifteen and eighteen lakhs, which is, of course, covered by insurance, the companies to suffer being the Royal, the Palatine, the London and Lancashire, the Scottish Union, the New Zealand, the Yorkshire, and Messrs. King King and and Co.

The cotton was the property of Messrs Lakhmidas Keshavji, Vasanji Shivji, Tricundas Damji, Anandray Soorajmal, Narsingdas Jamnadas, Joharmal Soomarmal, Ganeshdas Gangaram, Hiralal Rambhopal, Manji Nathoo, Bacherdas Manchand and others.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Acting Commissioner of Police, was on the spot during the fire, as also were Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner ; and Superintendents McDermot and Nolan.

It is a pity there is no main near the Jamsetjee Bunder, as, in order to get water from the road, hose has to be run a distance of no less than 350 yards, an operation which allows the fire to get a firm hold before a stream of water can be thrown upon it. Considering the frequency of fires near the Jamsetjee Bunder an improved service of water should certainly be inaugurated. Had there not been a good water supply in this case at least Rs. 12,50,000 worth of cotton which was saved must have been destroyed

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

DISTRESS CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 30th May.

Rain during week partial and slight in parts Bijapur and Kolhapur and very slight in parts Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Standing crops slightly damaged by rats in parts Karachi, by locusts in parts Karachi, Larkana and Belgaum, withering in parts Ahmednagar and Kanara and generally in good condition elsewhere. Water giving out in irrigation canals tanks and wells. Lands being prepared for Kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in parts Karachi and Sukkur and retarded in parts Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Measures for improvement of drinking water with aid of Government grant and takavi advances in progress. Agricultural stock deteriorating in condition and takavi being granted to make good its deficiency. Government grass finds ready sale. Prices of local fodder two to three times above normal. Supply of food-grains ample and active trade helps to keepup stock with merchants. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee in Deccan 28 to 55 per cent., in Karnatak 35 to 50 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 35 per cent., in Konkan 15 to 30 per cent. and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 19th instant—Dharwar 166, Phaltan 124, Kathiawar 507, total 797. Distress gradually increasing though not acute Condition of agricultural labourers fair to good, and they get considerable employment in fields and on Local Board and Government irrigation and private works organised by help of takavi grants. Relief workers generally in good condition and measures adequate. Numbers on relief rising. Emigrants continue to return. No aimless wandering or emaciation. Public health generally good. Cholera still prevalent in places in Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Numbers on relief—British Districts—Deccan : works, 20,964, gratuitous 36,577 ; total 57,541. Karnatak : works, 12,931, gratuitous 16,332 ; total 29,263. Native States : works, 5,960 gratuitous 2,211 ; total 8,171.

WE regret to announce that Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I.C.S., who had been ailing for the past few weeks from cerebral meningitis, died at Karachi. Mr. Vaughan was a promising young civilian and had shown signs of high administrative talent ; his death will be a loss to the province of Sind. The deepest sympathy is felt with Mrs. Vaughan in her sad bereavement. Mr. Vaughan was Manager of Encumbered Estates in the Sind, and at the commencement of his illness he had been ordered to Sukker as Collector.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

More Motor Companies.

END OF BOTTOMLEY COMPANY FINANCE,

CARPET-WEAVING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 18.

THE prospectus before the public which has been making most noise just lately is that of the Anglo-French Herald Motor Company, which seeks subscriptions for 75,000 one-pound shares out of its total capital of £120,000. The company is formed to buy and conduct a French motor-manufacturing business called the Societe Anonyme des Moteurs et Automobiles Herald, paying for it, out of the money subscribed by the shareholders, the sum of £67,000 of which £22,000 will be handed over in hard cash if the subscriptions are sufficient to provide it. The question which at once arises, of course, is as to whether the business is worth £67,000, and unfortunately the prospectus does not show that it is. There are the usual favourable reports, and there is an estimate that the net profit will be £22,000, a year who is fool enough to sell for £67,000 a business earning £22,000, a year—but although the business has been established for five years, and there are these estimates of the future, nothing is shown as to the profit, if any, earned in the past. As a matter of fact, very little seems to be known of the past of the business. Who has ever heard before of the Societe Anonyme des Moteurs et Automobiles Herald ? One reason why the business is not worth £67,000 is disclosed in the prospectus itself—it was bought within the past few weeks for £ 38,000 payable in shares. Between £ 38,000 payable in shares and £67,000 payable two-third in shares and one-third in hard cash there is a fairly wide gulf fixed, in which vendors and promoting syndicates can disport themselves with much profit. Moreover, these vendors acknowledge the unlikelihood of the public subscribing the 75,000 shares by demanding a commission as high as 10 per cent. for underwriting 53,000 of them.

Of course the end has not come yet, except in the sense that the beginning of it is probably with us. Bottomley company finance can scarcely be said to have come to an end when Mr. Horatio Bottomley himself is still inviting subscriptions to a Salvage Fund. But it really looks as if it were nearly all over. Liquidation, reconstruction, amalgamation, and all the other manœuvres have followed each other and been repeated during the past ten years or so. But now there are only two Bottomley companies, and they are both in the course of compulsory liquidation at the hands of the Official Receiver. Since he started his career of mining finance the affairs of Mr. Bottomley's companies, which have not been in the habit of publishing accounts to show where all the money has gone, have never been subjected to anything like the scrutiny of an Official Receiver ; but now all these affairs are in the hands of the Official Receiver, while some of them are the subject of legal proceedings on the part of people who consider their money has been wrongfully obtained. Searching investigation seems probable all round ; books have been seized, indices have been reluctantly given up at the order of the Court.

In the case of one of the companies, the selected Gold Mines of Australia, the Official Receiver has already issued his preliminary observations—preliminary because there are certain transactions into which he is still inquiring. These observations tell of peculiar replacement of some directors by other, of much money lent and lost, of the transfer, in cancellation of loans, of properties the value and ownership of which are doubtful. In the case of the other companies, the principal one, the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation, the Official were Receiver has not yet issued his observations ; its affairs put into his hands by the Court only the other day. It is only fair to Mr. Bottomley has written to a newspaper to remind the public that he assented to the compulsory liquidation order. He certainly did, after much demur, and through his counsel he stated that he did so because he courted the investigation of the Official Receiver in view of the charges that had been made. That, however, cannot be the real reason or the only one, because in the letter to the newspaper, written subsequently, he says that the reason for his sudden alteration of attitude toward the petition for compulsory liquidation is one which people must remain for the moment in a position of being unable to understand. It may have had something to do with the value of the votes for and against voluntary liquidation at the meeting of the company ; in which case I might have understood it had I accepted the position of scrutineer in accordance with Mr. Bottomley's courteous proposal, made and carried at that meeting.

Perhaps more of the independent shareholders, entitled to vote, were against voluntary liquidation and in favour of compulsory liquidation and investigation than appears on the surface. If so, that matter would presumably have come out in Court had Mr. Bottomley persisted in his opposition to compulsory liquidation and other allegations showing why compulsory liquidation and investigation are desirable might also have come out. Perhaps it was a desire to postpone the publication of these allegations —time being valuable—that formed the reason for Mr. Bottomley's sudden alteration of attitude toward the petition which he says none of us can understand. But these are small matters, the great thing being that the two Bottomley companies, the Joint Stock Trust and the Selected Gold Mines, are now being compulsorily wound up under the investigation of the Official Receiver. As to the third string to the bow of inquiry and disclosure, the actions that are being taken by subscribers to the stock operations for the return of their money, it would, of course, be unseemly to comment upon pending litigation. The admitted facts out of which the dispute has arisen can be put in a sentence. The Joint Stock Trust invited its shareholders to subscribe money to buy a certain stock of great promise—what is known as a blind pool—enormous profits being estimated, and the money thus sent was according to Mr. Bottomley's admission, used in the purchase of the securities of the Selected Gold Mines, the other Bottomley company now in compulsory liquidation. To put it mildly it might at least be well for Bottomley shareholders to postpone the subscriptions which he is seeking to the Salvage Fund until the result of all the investigation now set afoot is known. That result may prove quite sensational.

There has been on view of late in Manchester an exhibit showing the process of carpet-weaving in Donegal. The trade is of comparatively recent origin, owing its inception to the encouragement afforded by a firm of Ayrshire manufacturers. As an effort to utilise advantageously the superabundant labour of the poverty-stricken west and north west of Ireland, the enterprise of the firm is worthy of comparison with that displayed a few decades ago by a Glasgow house, whose sewn muslins, produced by Irish peasants, had an enormous sale until the flooding of the New York and other markets with stocks brought about financial disturbances which stifled the business. The carpet industry referred to was commenced at Killybegs in 1898 in a small loft, taken experimentally to test the willingness of the local population to take to the work. Success resulting, a larger mill was built, and later another was erected at Kilcar. Two more were subsequently erected at The Rosses, north-west of Glenties, a district immensely helped by the construction of the light railway from Stranorlar, and we are informed that there are now about 700 operatives engaged in this industry. The processes of carpet-weaving at Ouschak in Asia Minor, Sultanabad (Persia), and elsewhere in the East suggested the methods employed in the Irish factories.

In 1890 William Morris was imitating the Oriental weaves on a small scale at Merton Abbey, but the present is the first attempt of the kind backed by a firm of wide business experience with the necessary distributing facilities. No shuttle is employed in the work, the warp being stretched vertically between the beams, while the pattern is formed by tying tufts of yarn to this foundation, according to the instructions on the design. The rate of production is necessarily slow, being from one and a half to two square yards per girl per week, and as patterns can be produced to suit the tastes of individuals it is possible to transact a trade with the United States, which is practically an abandoned market as far as many classes of British floor coverings are concerned. It may be safely assumed, however, that a larger portion of the considerable sums spent annually by the great New York and Chicago houses in Constantinople, Symrna, and other Eastern markets for Oriental rugs will in the future come to Ireland. Turkey, Persia, and India have, it is true, to be competed with, so that a low cost of production is necessary. This result, we are informed, has been arrived at, while at the same time the weavers are getting "twice or three times" the earnings they could formerly secure. A collateral industry—that of lace curtain manufacture—under the same auspices is also progressing west of the Shannon. Table centres, small table covers, bedspreads, and cushions are also being made by the operatives, and a ready market is found for them.

THE MONSOON.

Shipping Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

Several ships expected in port here for the last few days are late in arriving, owing to the rough seas consequent on the change of the monsoon. The Baltica, which is carrying Russian troops home from Vladivostock, came in yesterday, four days behind time. She reports that she encountered very strong monsoon winds and heavy seas ever since she left Singapore, which was on the 19th instant. There was no rain, but strange winds.

The Alicante, which is on her way to Singapore, put into port here last Sunday, also some four days behind time. The Istria, due here yesterday, the San Domingo and the Sigonia, due on Sunday, have not been sighted yet.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. P. J. Molony is appointed a Junior Chaplain.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Mongar, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, is granted leave for four months, and Major H. T. Pease, Veterinary College, Lahore, will officiate.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are promoted a step in the Military Accounts Department vice Major Harrison :—Captains Sheppard, Baker, Chandler, Pennece and Bruce and Lieutenants White and Ellis.

The following are confirmed in the Military Accounts Department :—Captain W. V. Richards and Lieutenant L. F. G. S. Wylde.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rainy, I. C. S., is appointed Under-Secretary, and Mr. F. W. Kennaway, Officiating Under-Secretary, in the Commerce Department.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Commander C. R. Rowsell is confirmed as Port Officer at Moulmein.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Sanction has been given to the construction, by the Burma Railways Company, of a loop line, 66 miles in length of metre guage between Neekban and Begayat.

Mr. Page, C. I. E., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted six months' leave ; Mr. Rainier officiates as Traffic Superintendent and Mr. Jacobson as Deputy, and Captain Gardiner, R. E., officiates as Deputy Manager of the O. and R. Railway.

Mr. Biscoe, N. W. R., is granted leave for eight months, and Major Murray, R. E., officiates as Traffic Superintendent of N. W. R., and Mr. MacGregor as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. Scovell officiates as Junior Consulting Engineer for the Railway of Dharwar.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company, was held on Saturday afternoon in their offices in Oriental Buildings, Fort, Mr, Jagmohundas Vurjeevandas presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was adopted :—

The period under review has been very prosperous for the Mill industry, and the result of the year's working of our mill shows a profit of Rs.3,65 453-3-11, which you will consider satisfactory. The amount has been placed to the credit of profit and loss account. All the five boilers ordered out to replace the old ones have arrived and have been put up. The whole cost of renewing the boilers will come to about Rs. 37,250. The directors have also ordered out 1 folding machine and 2 scutchers, which will cost about Rs. 4 900.

Messrs Jagmohundas Virjeevandas and Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla were re-elected directors and Messrs G. Narseydass and N. P. Mehta were reappointed auditors. Votes of thanks to Messr Vanmalidas J. Shangee and Co., the Secretaries and the Agents, and to the chairman closed the proceedings before the meeting.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon in the Company's registered offices in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Sorabjee C., Sett presiding.

The following report of the directors' for the year ending 31st August last was adopted :—

From the balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st August 1905, it will be observed that the net profit made by the Company during the year under report amount to Rs. 18,094-3-3, including Rs. 431-1-7 brought forward from the last year's account, which they propose to divide as under :—To pay a dividend for the year ending 31st August 1905 at Rs. 150 per share on 100 shares which will absorb Rs. 15 000, to carry to depreciation account Rs. 2,000, to bonus to be paid to Company's employes Rs. 500, to balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 594-3-3. Total Rs. 18,094-3-3. As to the suit of Bhugwandass Walji against Bai Gangabai and others, mentioned in their last report, the directors are glad to inform you that, that suit having been settled between the parties, the Receivers appointed therein was discharged. Another suit having before then been filled by Mr. Cursondas Dharamsey against Bai Gangabai and others, being suit No. 541 of 1904, whereby Mr. Cursondas Dharamsey claims to be the sole owner of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha & Co., the Appeal Court has, by the consent of the parties to the suit, appointed Messrs. Cursondas Dharamsey and Laljee Naranji, Managers of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha & Co., including their business of Secretaries and Treasurers, of this Company, and as such Managers they have been now managing the Company's affairs. The Company's property is insured against fire for Rs 1,25 000.

A dividend and a bonus as recommended in the report were declared. Mr. Lalji Naranji, was re-elected a director of the Company. Mr. Govindjee Madhavji was re-appointed an auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the business before the meeting.

THE wreck of the s. s. Ava, now lying in Moulmein River, has been purchased by a Rangoon Engineer and about Rs. 1,000 worth of rails have been taken out of her hold. They do not appear to have suffered much damage by their being so long submerged. There are still 3,000 tons of rails and fish bolts in the vessel, all of which, it is expected, will be recovered.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

The final General memorandum on the Crop of the season 1905-06 :—

The wheat crop as a whole is a good one ; for while the total area falls short of that of 1904-05 by 2,244,000 acres (or nearly 8 per cent) the outturn is believed to exceed that of the said year by 978,000 tons, or 13 per cent. There have been very large percentage shrinkages in certain of the reporting areas, as for instance, in Bombay, Rajputana and Mysore ; and unfortunately the form in which these forecasts have up to the present time been printed does not show what actual contraction or expansion of area or yield is indicated by such percentages.

Some of the areas that report the largest declines in acreage (as for instance, the United Provinces) show the largest gain in tonnage ; and fortunately it is the largest of the wheat provinces—the United Provinces and the Punjab—in which conditions have been most favourable. But in both of these regions there were times in the early part of the year when continued drought augured very ill for the crop.

The total estimated outturn of 8,560,000 tons falls short of only one recorded year, that of 1903-04, when 9,641,000 tons were produced.

The following is a summary of the principal reports. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total area under wheat in British India is ordinarily cultivated in that province.

Punjab (347 per cent.) reports the area under wheat as finally ascertained, to be 8,572,100 acres (4,615,400 irrigated) as compared with 7,712 109 acres (4,053,600 irrigated) last year—an increase of 11 per cent. Conditions were most favourable for early and for late sowings, but deteriorated under drought which lasted till the middle of February. Since the heavy and general rain that then set in the season has been excellent. The total outturn is estimated at 3,510,300 tons as compared with 2,855,300 tons last year—an increase of about 23 per cent. The grain is of excellent quality everywhere, and there need be no hesitation in classing the harvest as a bumper one.

North-West Frontier Province (4·2 per cent.) reports 1,024,600 acres (279,500 irrigated) compared with 882,200 acres (273,000 irrigated) for last year.—an increase of 16 per cent. The season was on the whole a very favourable one ; and the crop has been much above the average, though it suffered from hailstorms and high winds in place. The total yield is reported to be 270,700 tons as against 237600 tons last year, this representing an increase of 4 1-2 per cent.

United Provinces (33·4 per cent.)—The total area shown is reported to be 6 387,500 acres as compared with 7 706 500 acres last year—a decrease of 17 per cent owing to drought at sowing time. The deficiency of rain was, however, largely made up by irrigation, which began much earlier than usual. The irrigated crop, which this year comprised nearly two-thirds of the total area under wheat, has done exceptionally well ; the yield has been heavy and the quality of the grain exceptionally good. The unirrigated crop suffered much from continued draught ; the rain of February was expected to improve it ; but strong winds which blew at the time the grain was ripening reduced the outturn. The total outturn is estimated at 2,428,700 tons as compared with 1,897,000 tons last year—an increase of 28 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar (12·5 per cent).—The Total area sown is reported to be 3,446 500 acres (3,022 200 in the Central Provinces and 424,300 in Berar), as compared with 3,497 100 acres (3,068,500 in the Central Provinces and 428 600 in Berar) for last year. The crop suffered from drought and also from an absence of dew ; but it was greatly benefited by the rain received at the end of January. The harvest was on the whole not much below normal. The total yield is estimated to be 827,800 tons (767,450 in the Central Provinces and 60 350 in Berar) as compared with 834,909 tons (751 900 in the Central Provinces and 80,000 in Berar) for last year.

The British districts of Bombay (5·6 per cent) report the area sown to be 928,800 acres as compared with 1 749,000 acres last year, a decrease of 47 per cent. The Native States (including Baroda) return a total area of 381,100 acres as compared with 511,900 acres last year a decrease of 25 per cent. Of the total area sown, 344000 acres, or 26 per cent, were helped by irrigation. The dry crop fared tolerably well in north Gujarat; but elsewhere it suffered through deficiency of moisture and also in places from cloudy weather. The irrigated crop was generally fair in the Deccan ; but elsewhere it suffered through deficiency of water-supply. The yield in the British districts is estimated at 118,200 tons compared with 201,800 tons last year, a decrease of 41 per cent. The estimate for Native States is 152,500 tons as against 151,800 tons last year—a decreas of 1.5 per The cent. total yield for the presidency proper shows a derease of 24 per cent.

Sind (2·1 per cent.) reports 616,300 acres (43,000 in Native States) as compared with 522,700 acres (31 300 in Native States)—an increase of 18 per cent owing to timely and plentiful inundation. The crop suffered slightly from locusts and in places from frosts : but the season on the whole was favourable, and the yield fairly satisfactory. The total outturn is estimated at (193,100 tons as compared with 126,100 tons last year—this representing an increase of 53 per cent.

Hyderabad reports 934,500 acres compared with 1,126,600 acres last year—a decrease of 17 per cent, arising from failure of late rains. The crop was almost a complete failure in the important district of Aurangabad ; and the total outturn is estimated to be only 40,400 tons as compared with 89,700 tons last year—a decrease of as much as 55 per cent.

Rajputana and Central India.—Rajputana reports 683,100 acres and 141 500 tons as compared with 1,023 890 acres and 189,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 33 per cent in area and of 25 per cent in yield. Central India reports 1,850 500 acres and 418,000 tons as compared with 2,227,400 acres and 473 200 tons last year, that is, a decrease of 17 per cent in area and of 12 per cent in yield.

Mysore—reports 2,400 acres and 140 tons compared with 5,300 acres and 440 tons last year, the decrease being attributed mainly to deficient rainfall.

Exports and Prices—The exports of wheat from India to foreign countries by sea during the last five years have been :—

	Tons.
1901-02	366,091
1902-03	514 607
1903-04	1,295,566
1904-05	2 150 024
1905-93	937,523.

The following figures represent the quantities (in sers) sold for a ruppee in the first-half of the months mentioned :—

		Punjab	United Provinces	Central Provinces and Berar	Bombay
March	1902	15·56	14·31	11·8	9·19
,,	1903	15·01	14·75	12·94	10·85
,,	1904	16 85	15·67	14·1	13·24
,,	1905	14 81	12·13	13·64	12·47
,,	1906	13·15	10·56	11 36	8·86
pril	1906	16·33	12·1	12·3	8·85

THE SPRING OILSEEDS.

In the area under Rape and Mustard (pure) there has been an increase of 345,700 acres or about 9 per cent, while the outturn has risen by about 21 000 tons or nearly 4 per cent. In Rape and Mustard ("mixed"—that is to say, grown on the same ground with other crops) there was a falling off of 483,000 acres or 19 per cent. and yet in improvement of 18 per cent. or 62,000 tons in the estimated outturn.

The Total Area under Pure Rape and Mustard is returned at 3,985,700 acres as against 3,649,000 in 1904-05 ; and the total area under the "mixed" crop at 2,025,000 acres as compared with 2,509 000.

The Total Outturn, mixed and pure, is computed at 959,300 tons as compared with 876,400 in 1904-5.

The area under linseed (grown alone) has decreased by considerably more than a million acreas or nearly 28 per cent, and that under Linseed grown interspersed with other crops has fallen by 80 000 acres or 12·4 per cent. But whereas the outturn of the unmixed crop has decreased by 11 per cent. or some 33,000 tons, there has in the mixed crop been a rise of 39,000 tons or 79·6 per cent.

The total area under pure linseed is returned at 2,700,400 acres against 3,747,400 last year, and the total area under mixed crop at 567,000 acres as against 647,000 in 1904-05.

The Total Outturn of mixed and unmixed crop together is computed at 353,400 tons as against 347,400 last year making a net decline of some 6 000 tons.

But it is necessary to bear in mind that the figures for mixed crop which these totals comprise are avowedly conjectural.

The following is a summary of the provincial reports. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total area under rape and mustard in British India is ordinarily cultivated in that province :—

In Rape and mustard.—The British districts of Bombay (0·1 per cent) report 800 acres compared with 2,890 acres last year, but the Native States report 38,700 acres compared with 22,300 acres last year—an increase of 73 per cent. The increase in the Native States, where the crop is important, is attributed to favourable late rains. The outturn in the British districts is estimated at 200 tons, in the Native States it is estimated to be 9,400 tons compared with 2 800 tons last year.

Sind. (2 3 per cent) reports 63 700 acres (3 900 in the Native States) as compared with 60,100 (2,9.0 in the Native State) last year an increase of 11 per cent. The crop has been good ; and the total outturn is estimated to be 11,600 tons (300 in the Native States) as compared with 2 500 tons (300 in Native States) for last year ; but the crop of last year was almost a complete failure.

Hyderabad reports 14,300 acres, and 100 tons as compared with 13,000 acres and 200 tons last year.

In Linseed the Central Provinces and Berar (29·3 per cent.) report the area sown to be 9.0 200 acres (803 500 in the Central Provinces and 96,700 in Berar as compared with 959,700 acres (825,700 in the Central Provinces and 134,000 in Berar) for last year—a decrease of 6 per cent. Frost, hail storms and absence of seasonable winter rain did serious damage to the crop. The total outturn is estimated to be 76,800 tons (69,100 in the Central Provinces and 7,700 in Berar) as compared with 80,500 tons (67 300 in the Central Provinces and 13,200 in Berar) for last year—the decrease being one of about 5 per cent.

The British districts of Bombay (8 9 per cent.) report 140,000 acres compared with 523,9000 acres last year—a decrease of as much as 73 per cent. Tha Native States report 14,700 acres as compared with 24,100 acres last year—a decrease of 39 per cent. The decrease is attributed mainly to deficient late rains. The crop suffered from want of moisture, and perished completely in places. The total outturn is estimated to be 3,200 tons only (200 in Native States) as compared with 18,500 tons (2,500 in Native States) last year—a decrease of 83 per cent.

Hyderabad reported 604,500 acres in February last as compared with 775,800 acres at the same date last year—a decrease of 22 per cent. attributed mainly to unfavourable conditions in the important linseed growing district of Aurangabad. The total outturn was estimated to be 24,700 tons as against 33,580 tons last year—a decrease of 26 per cent.

H. M. S. PROSERPINE AT COLOMBO.

To Recruit Her Crew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 28.

H. M. S. Proserpine, the third-class protected cruiser of the East Indian Squadron, entered port yesterday morning under command of Capt, Arthur R. Hulbert, after an absence of about eight months. Her last visit to Colombo was somewhere in August last after a visit to the Andamans. The Proserpine and the Redbreast left Bombay on the same date (May 24th), but the former arrived here a day earlier than the latter. The crew of the gun boat will also be sent up to Diyatalawa to recruit their health.

AN officer and nine blue-jackets go up to Diyatalawa in advance to-night to make the necessary arrangements for the stay of the crew of both ships. The first batch comprising seven officers and 99 men from the Proserpine and the Redbreast leave tomorrow night, entraining at the Terminus at 7 p.m. by a special to Diyatalawa.

H. E. Sir Edmunds Poe, Commanding the East Indies, is due in Colombo tomorrow on the Flagship Hermes from Karachi, for which port she left Colombo quite suddenly recently. From here the Hermes will go to Trincomalee on Wednesday for a few days on a visit of inspection.

THE SUMMER WORKADAY DRESS.

EVERY woman in constructing her wardrobe for the summer weather is met by the difficulty of providing herself with a cool dress that will bear the storm and stress of her daily morning occupations. A walk through the shops at this time of year gives her little inspiration. Judging by the shops, every woman puts on a garden-party dress the moment she gets up in the morning. The busy woman, whether she goes to an office to earn her living or whether she stays at home to be domestic, is apparently expected, summer and winter, to be satisfied with the dreary method of the coat and skirt, with the inevitable accompanying blouse. It is true that nine women out of ten will declare that nothing is so convenient as the blouse. It can be varied, they say, according to the temperature. It can be sent to the wash. It defies monotony, and it meets her craving for variety without causing her the expense of a whole new dress. But I have no intention of arguing with nine women out of ten. These remarks, writes Evelyn Sharp in "Manshester Guardian" are intended for the tenth woman.

Now the tent woman has learned by this time that the blouse method is an expensive one. She admits that the blouse can be sent to the wash ; but in the present condition of the British laundry is this an advantage ? Compare the blouse sent to the wash with such high hopes last week with the blouse that has just come back from the wash. Nor is the coolness of the summer blouse a good reason for wearing it. Made of muslin or lawn, it is crumpled by being worn only once under a coat, in which case also it is not cool. Worn without a coat it does not match the skirt, and also ceases to look fresh in a day. And I have said before what I think of the blouse as put on by the busy woman in the hurried hours of the early morning. For those who have French maid and a banking account of importance the blouse is possible as a tidy and a pleasing garment. For the majority of women I should like it forbidden by law.

Still the fact remains that we cannot go to the office, or weed the garden, or clean out the drawing-room or teach the children in a garden party dress. So what is the tenth woman to do ? With regard to material I should like to suggest that she has, perhaps, never discovered the full possibilities of linen for the early morning gown or of the many materials, from canvas onwards, that come more or less under this heading. It is not only drapers who sell the kind of material I mean. There are many kinds of cotton linings employed by upholsterers, especially by those of the so-called artistic class, that wear as well as linen and present a greater variety in texture and colour. Again, linen can be dyed without impairing its washing, clearing, or wearing powers, and this makes it easy to obtain both becoming and original shades. There is, therefore, no need to choose a colour that soils easily. There are among linens, even without dyeing, deep lilacs and purples, stong blues and browns, and deep rose tints that would, perhaps, want cleaning only once in a summer, and that once they should be confided to the more kindly hands of the drycleaner. This would spell economy in the long run, as linen does not in any case wash really satisfactorily, though when cleaded it looks as fresh as it did when new. It is true that some linens are inclined to crease, but they vary very mach in this respect, and some of the kindred materials scarcely do so at all. However, if ironed on the wrong side through a damp towel creases are soon removed.

The reason, I think, that the busy woman has not grasped the advantages of linen as a cool and serviceable material is that it is rarely made in a suitable manner for her purpose. It either exists in the form of an elaborate river gown or in that of the coat and skirt. In the latter form it has few claims to consideration. It demands a blouse as well, which condemns it as a cool garment, and the skirt being worn so often without the coat, it soon becomes impossible to wear the two together. But as a simple dress, all made in one, so that it can be quickly slipped on the linen dress is admirable for everybody purposes, I do not mean by this a waistless garment. I mean a sort of coat bodice, preferably made without a collar or with an unobtrusive one, brought into a waistband which is stitched on to the band of the skirt, leaving only sufficient opening for the wearer to be able to get into it. This opening is more conveniently made at the side of the skirt, and the fastening of the bodice can be arranged accordingly. The whole may be fastened with half-a-dozen hooks ; and the busy woman, however hurried, she may be when she gets up in the morning, can put on a dress like this with perfect confidence that the most critical scrutiny will not detect a gap at the waist. Cut open at the throat and worn with a clear vest of muslin, lawn, or lace, this form of dress, modified to suit the wearer, is almost bound to be becoming, and it is certainly serviceable and cool. Even if a lining is preferred, this can be made loose to the outer material and not tight to the figure ; and, linen being a light stuff and the weight of the skirt being in any case borne by the bodice to which it is stitched, the woman who has given up whalebone can be quite comfortable in such a gown. As for wear, everybody knows how well linen wears, and if my hint is taken as to the choice of a dark colour it need not be sacrificed to the vehemence of the laundress.

The principle of his everyday dress might equally well be applied to the afternoon one. Voile, made up in the same way and with a loose lining, is far cooler and more comfortable than when tightened into the elaborate garment of the fashionable dressmaker, and with a real lace collar, real lace ruffles, or many another decorative addition could be made suitable for any garden party. But the garden-party dress can take care of itself. For the tenth woman the really important item is the early morning dress. I wish it were not only the tenth woman who recognised the existence of the ideal.

GOVERNMENT has under consideration a memorial from the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar and others protesting against the custom of marrying young girls to Hindu gods. Orders have been issued for enquiries to be made and a statement as to the existing condition of the law as interpreted by the most recent decisions of the High Courts to be prepared.

MOTOR car enthusiasts in India will be pleased to learn that it is intended to hold an exhibition in Calcutta during next cold weather. But the matter depends mainly on the support that will be attracted to the idea. Those interrested should communicate with the honorary Secretary of the Automobile Association of Bengal who will forward particulars.

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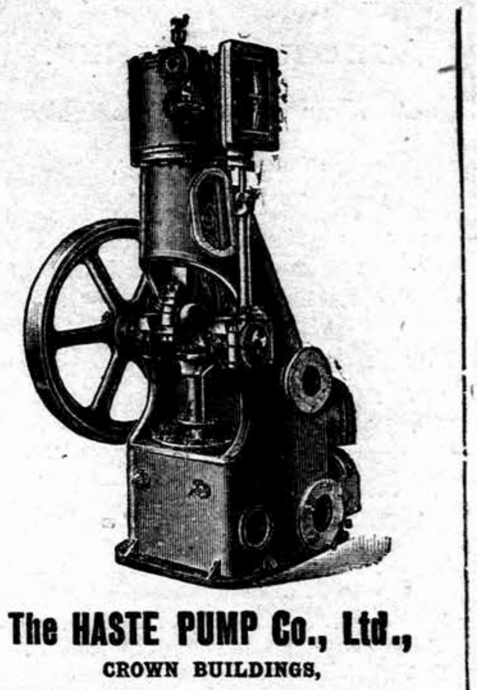

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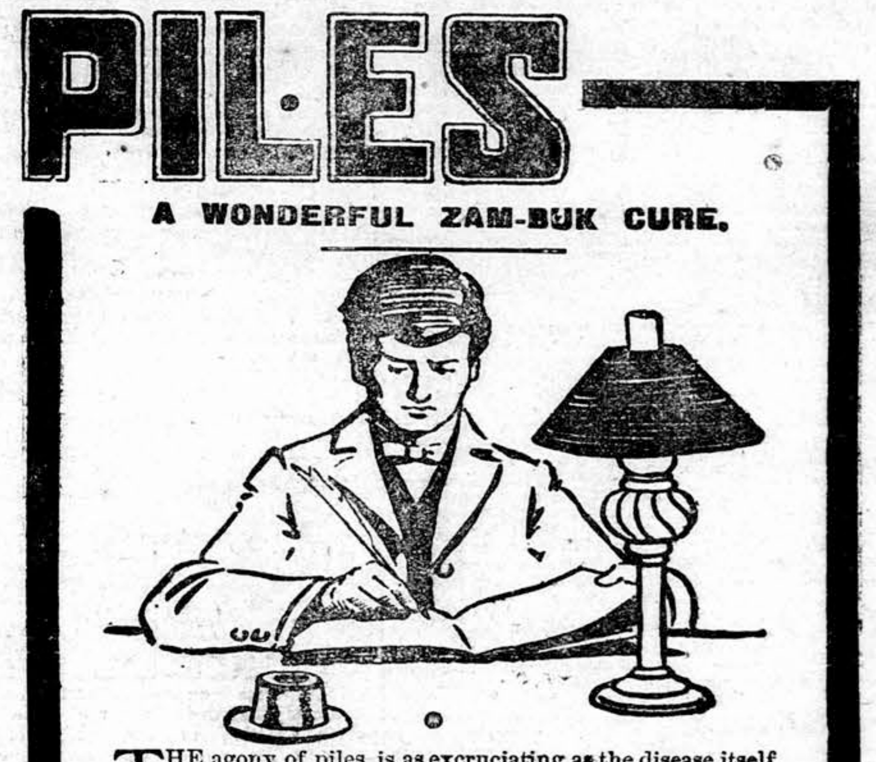

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"To rid myself of this great suffering, I tried all sorts of remedies in the shape of powders, pills, lotions, creams, and ointments. These included preparations from local chemists and four from doctors. I got no relief whatever. I was in despair, as doctors and one chemist said I would have to undergo an operation.

"While putting off and dreading the operation, I read of a person who had been cured by Zam-Buk, so I sent and got a box. The first few applications brought me magic relief, so I persevered with Zam-Buk, and the piles have now gradually disappeared. I sing its praises to everyone, and especially to those who know what an ordeal of suffering I have gone through. I have only your very valuable balm to thank for my feeling so cheerful and happy to-day."

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, May 10 (Reuter).—Tewfik Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs, called at the British Embassy this afternoon and made proposals with regard to the Tabah Question which were quite inadmissible. Consequently they were sternly rejected by Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the Ambassador, who warned the Minister that the time was running short, and that nothing less than absolute compliance with the British demands would be acceptable. Tewfik Pasha returned immediately to the Palace, and a council of Ministers was summoned.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

On Monday (14th) questions were put to the Government in the Lords and Commons, which were answered in almost identical terms. In the Lords the Earl of Halsbury asked whether his Majesty's Government had any information to communicate to the House as to the position in the Sinai Peninsula.

Lord Fitzmaurice: I am glad to be able to inform your lordships that an agreement has been come to in regard to the matters in dispute in the Sinai Peninsula and on the Turco-Egyptian frontier. The Porte has informed our Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, that it does not question the telegram of April 8, 1902; that a joint commission will be appointed to make a topographical survey and map with a view to fixing the boundaries, so as to secure the maintenance of the 'status quo' on the basis of the telegram above mentioned, and that the boundary will run from Rafah in a south-easterly direction, and in approximately a straight line to a point not less than three miles from Akabah. The Grand Vizier has also informed his Majesty's Ambassador that Tabah and all the other places in the neighbourhood recently occupied by Turkish troops have been evacuated and the troops withdrawn to Akabah. (Cheers.) I have already informed the House that a promise had been received that the pillars at Rafah will be restored. It will thus be seen that all the demands of his Majesty's Government have been fully met. (Cheers.)

In the Commons, Mr. Lupton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how far was Tabah from the frontier claimed by Egypt; how far was Tabah from the Suez Canal; had the frontier claimed by Egypt ever been definitely marked out on the ground; were the Turkish troops two months at Tabah before the Egyptian Government heard of the circumstances; were the Egyptian troops now in occupation of an island near Tabah, which was claimed by the Turks as theirs; and, considering that Tabah was 230 miles from Suez, whether he would continue negotiations for the delimitation of the frontier without insisting on the previous evacuation of Tabah.

Sir E. Grey: Tabah is three or four miles from the line claimed by Egypt. Tabah to Suez is about 140 miles. I had prepared a detailed answer to the rest of the question of the hon. member, but just before I came to the House I was informed that a satisfactory note had been received from the Porte—(cheers)—and, if I may be allowed to do so, I should like, instead of answering the question of the hon. gentleman to make a statement to the House. (Cheers.) The Turkish Government have informed Sir Nicholas O'Conor that Tabah and the other places in the neighbourhood recently occupied by Turkish troops have been evacuated. Since that statement was made, a Note has been received stating the Porte does not question the telegram of April 8, 1892; that a joint committee will be appointed to make a topographical survey and map with a view to fixing the boundaries, so as to secure the continuance of the 'status quo' on the basis of the telegram above mentioned; and that the boundaries will run from Rafah in a south-easterly direction and in approximately a straight line to a point not less than three miles from Akabah. His Majesty's Government have accepted this Note as a reply to their Note of 10 days ago, and I hope there will now be no difficulty in settling the details of the arrangement satisfactorily. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon asked whether the full papers in connection with the dispute would be laid on the table.

Sir E. Grey.—I should like to consider that question. I will do everything I can to meet the wishes of the House and the country. Perhaps the hon. gentleman would give me notice of the question.

The "Times" Cairo correspondent points out (May 6)—Apart from the rights granted in successive Firmans, the Turkish assumption that Egypt has no moral claim to the whole of the Sinai Peninsula falls to the ground when one remembers that the reconquest of the whole coast land of Arabia from Akabah to El Azur was the work of the Egyptian armies, who crushed the Wahabi movement in the early part of the last century. The Akabah District, with Dahna, El Wejh, Muweilah, &c., was reconquered about 1825 from the Wahabis by Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali.

With regard to the even more wanton aggression at the Mediterranean end of the frontier, there can be no possible doubt as to the ownership of El-Rafah. The famous historian and geographer El Malik Aboulfeda (Abu el Fida), who governed Hamah in Syria, under Sultan el Nasr Ibn Kalaun early in the eighth century of the Hegira, states in his work entitled "Tekwim el Beldan" that the northern and eastern boundaries of Egypt meet at El-Rafah. This statement is quoted in a geographical description of Egypt published by Mohammed Amin Fikri Bey in 1879, which was certainly based on official information supplied by the Khedivial Government.

TURKEY GIVES WAY.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs:—

Constantinople, May 14.—The 24 hours up to noon to-day have been full of movement in connection with the Anglo-Turkish dispute. Having given way on the question of the evacuation of Tabah and on the principle of delimitation, and having also agreed to the appointment of a mixed commission to carry out the delimitation, the Porte objected to the word delimitation, which it considered implied the existence of a frontier, whereas it maintained Egypt was a part of Turkey, and it also objected to the basis of delimitation proposed by Great Britain—namely, as contained in the Earl of Cromer's letter of April 1892. On these points the Porte was obstinate, and although two Notes, necessitating the issue of decrees, were sent yesterday to the British Embassy, both were rejected by Sir Nicholas O'Conor and simply returned to the Porte.

A special Ministerial Committee was occupied with the question yesterday afternoon, but the climax was reached at night, when Sir Nicholas O'Conor, accompanied by his Acting First Dragoman, Mr. Fitzmaurice, called on Tefik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and the Grand Vizier, and made an important statement, which caused the Turkish Government to realise its perilous position. In view of the assurances given by the Ottoman Ministers Sir Nicholas O'Conor consented to wait another 12 hours.

There was considerable commotion at the Palace last night. In the early hours of the morning a special Council was summoned, which decided upon complete compliance with the demands of Great Britain, and a Note was consequently addressed to the British Ambassador announcing Turkey's acceptance of all his demands—namely, the evacuation of Tabah and the appointment of delegates to a mixed Commission for the delimitation of the Turco-Egyptian frontier on the basis of a line drawn from El Rafeh in a more or less straight southerly direction to a point on the west side of the head of the Gulf of Akabah. This Note was accepted by Sir Nicholas O'Conor and submitted to the home Government.

The two Turkish Commissioners appointed are Cols. Muzaffer Bey and Fehmi Bey, the staff officers who recently visited Cairo. The Egyptian officers will be appointed by the Khedive.

The return this morning of the British special service vessel Imogene from the Danube was generally believed to be a preparation for the eventuality of the departure of the British Ambassador had the settlement fallen through.

The general impression prevails that Great Britain's firm attitude cannot fail to enhance her prestige in her dealing with Turkey, as the Place is not likely to forget the object-lesson afforded by the fleet which assembled at the Piraeus.

In diplomatic circles it is pointed out that Turkey's Notes to Great Britain in the present dispute constitute the first recognition of Great Britain's position as the Protector of Egypt.

A Cairo correspondent of the "Times" says:—Kaimakam Owen Bey, Director of Intelligence, Ibrahim Fathy Pasha, and Naoum Bey Shukair have been selected to represent the Egyptian Government on the delimitation of the Turco-Egyptian frontier.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

At its sitting of Saturday the Duma elected Professor Gredeskul and Prince Dolgoroukoff as its vice-presidents, and also appointed a secretary. A demonstration in favour of a political amnesty was made in the course of the proceedings. On Sunday the Duma sat for five hours, and appointed committees to verify mandates and to draw up an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says that the Duma on Tuesday discussed and finally settled the rules of debate. The Address in reply to the speech from the Throne was afterwards brought in and read by M. Nabokoff, the reporter of the committee which drafted it. It began with an expression of the deep conviction of the Duma, that the Emperor, in his Speech, conveyed a firm intention to give the Duma an opportunity of working on a constitutional basis. It proceeded to refer to the necessity of universal suffrage and of the abolition of the old forms of government. It advocated Ministerial responsibility and urged that, without Ministers chosen by the majority, there could be no tranquil or regular work for the Duma. Before everything, it was necessary to cancel the state of siege throughout the country. The Address says:—"The Duma is actuated by the unshakeable conviction that neither liberty nor order can be assured without the equality of all citizens being established before the law. Therefore the Duma is preparing a Bill establishing the equality of all citizens, and simultaneously, by removing all class, national, and religious privileges, an effort will be made to free the country from administrative tutelage. While leaving all limitation of civic rights to the law courts, the Duma considers that the death penalty is not admissible as a basis for a judicial sentence. The Duma feels itself justified in declaring that it will be the interpreter of the unanimous views of the whole nation on the day of the restoration of the law abolishing the death penalty. The Address then went on to outline an extensive programme of reformatory legislation, and laid special stress on the need for dealing with the agrarian question by devoting to the needs of the peasants lands belonging to the State, the appanages of the Crown and the monasteries, and other private landed property. The Address concluded with an appeal for a full amnesty.

The debate on the Address proceeded in the Duma on Wednesday, but there was no serious opposition. The leaders of the Constitutional Democrats were anxious to have the Address voted as soon as possible.

THE REFORMED COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

St. Petersburg, May 11 (Times).—The opening of the new Council of the Empire this afternoon was a brilliant but otherwise uninteresting ceremony. There were scarcely any more people around the provisional home of the new Council in the Nobles' Club than is usual when a charity fete or concert is given in the same premises. The fact that the Upper House is half composed of members elected by various corporations, the clergy, and the nobility could not make Russians forgive the presence among the Councillors of persons like M. Durnovo, Count Ignatieff, Admiral Alexeieff, M. Sturmer and all the old pillars of the effete bureaucracy, including the present Ministry.

After Mass had been celebrated by the Metropolitan, Count Solsky, the President, in his address laid stress on the altered conditions of their labours, which henceforth would chiefly be directed towards reconciling the transformations proposed by the Duma with the century-old foundations of Russia, the best traditions of her history, and the healthy growth of the empire. There was no cheering. It is not in conformity with the traditions of the old Council.

The only incident of note was the unexpected appearance of Count Witte whom the Emperor, by a special ukase read at to-day's sitting, included in the list of 93 active members selected at the beginning of each session from among the titular members appointed by the Crown. Count Witte ostentatiously took his seat on the left of the House alongside the small group of elected Liberals, which included M. Dimitri Shipoff. The proceedings lasted two hours, of which a great part was occupied by the religious ceremony and the signing of the declaration of allegiance.

MURDER OF A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—Vice-Admiral Kouzmitch commander of the port of St. Petersburg, while haranguing a group of workmen at the Admiralty shipyard this morning, and endeavouring to induce them to proceed to work, was fatally stabbed by one of the men. The murder has a certain political significance as arising from the refusal of the men to work on the Russian May Day, but Admiral Kouzmitch had long been unpopular owing to a dispute concerning pension deductions from wages, which he refused to refund according to the men's wishes, he having, in fact, no legal authority to do so. He was born in 1846 and entered the Service in 1862. He was decorated for his services in the Turkish war in 1878, and had held his present post since 1903.

WHAT HAPPENED TO GAPON.

St. Petersburg, May 14.—Leaflets have been posted stating that last evening at five o'clock, the body of Gapon was found in a cottage that he had rented at Oserki, half an hour's journey from St. Petersburg on the Finland Railway. There was a return ticket for St. Petersburg dated April 9, in a pocket of his clothes. The corpse was suspended by a rope round the neck, but the feet rested on the floor, and other circumstances, including stabs, marks of blows and an eye gashed out, showed that the man was murdered before the body was placed in the position in which it was found. A photograph of Gapon readily recognisable lay by the side of the corpse, along with proofs that his safe at the St. Petersburg branch of the Credit Lyonnais contains 20 l. but no political papers had been formally inspected.

The correspondent who sent to the "Manchester Guardian" the account of the execution of Father Gapon by revolutionaries on April 10 now forwards the following further details of the affair:—

Gapon was put to death at Oserki, a little place on the Finnish line to St. Petersburg, but in Russia proper. It is, in fact, almost a suburb of St. Petersburg, and is chiefly remarkable for its numerous little villas, inhabited for the most part by small trades-people from the capital, and for its immense music hall. It is essentially a summer resort, and so when the execution took place it was practically empty. In April a landlord is only too glad to let his villa and ask no questions, and so the chief persons implicated in this affair found no difficulty in hiring a villa for two months, paying the rent, as is customary, in advance.

It was in this villa at Oserki that Gapon met his fate, as I related in your issue of Monday, April 23. In that account there was only one detail that was not exact. I said that Gapon was hanged from the ceiling, but it now appears that he was fastened to a large hook in one of the walls. The point is not very material, but as my account has been met with such a fierce and absolutely unwarranted denial, I should like to feel that every detail is absolutely exact. It seems fairly evident that the Russian police, have discovered Gapon's body by this time, as some days ago a paper in St. Petersburg said that Gapon had been hanged, and mentioned Oserki as the place. Oserki is in itself such an absolutely unlikely spot for such a deed that one may feel sure that this report was circulated by the police themselves, who have at last found the body but are ashamed to admit to the world how powerless they are to protect their agents, or even to trace them when done away with. Again, in the "Novoe Vremya" an article by Manonlioff has recently appeared on Gapon, in which he describes how Gapon revealed many important facts to him about the chiefs of the revolution. Now, in the first place, this arch-spy of the Russian Government would never write these things if he thought Gapon were alive; in the second, it confirms the report of Gapon's character which I gave in my previous letter.

M. DE LANESSAN ON RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Paris, May 16 (Times).—M. de Lanessan, ex-Minister of Marine, publishes in to-day's Siecle an article of considerable interest on the foreign policy of Russia. He begins by observing that it is natural at the present moment when the most absolute autocracy is making way for a parliamentary regime, to consider the future attitude of Russian diplomacy towards other Powers. Attention is furthermore directed towards this question by the resignation of Count Lamsdorff, who was known to be perfectly loyal to the alliance with France, while at the same time disposed to promote a friendly understanding with England. In M. de Lanessan's opinion, it does not appear probable that there will be any change in Russian policy so far as France is concerned. It is, nevertheless, notorious, he says, that the feelings of the Duma towards this country are less friendly than they ought to be. Unfounded accusations are made against France, for example, that she did not avert the war with Japan and that she failed to come to assistance of the Russian forces. Doubtless the members of the Duma will eventually recognise that their complaints are unjust, and it is permissible to hope that the Franco-Russian alliance will not be modified by the introduction in Russia of a regime, which will soon end to bring about a resemblance between the institutions of that country and those of France.

M. de Lanessan goes on to say that the Russian Government would be guilty of a great mistake if it were to renounce the friendly disposition towards Great Britain which was manifested during the last months of Count Lamsdorff's term of office and to throw itself into the arms of Germany. The interests of the latter are everywhere in contradiction with those of Russia, while the interests of England and Russia in all quarters are more or less identical. Is it not Germany who has supplanted Russia at Constantinople, and who is endeavouring to supplant her in part of Western Asia? Is it not Germany who opposes Russian influence in the Balkans? Was it not Germany who began the struggle against Russia in the Far East on the day when she seized Kiao-chau? Was her object in seizing that part of Chinese territory not to counter-act the influence which Russia was in a position to exercise upon the Chinese Government after her occupation of Port Arthur? It is not an established fact that Germany incited the Russian Government towards that disastrous war in which the Russians have lost Port Arthur and Manchuria, while the Germans still remain at the gates of Pekin? If the foreign policy of Russia were to be modified to such an extent as to cause her to turn her back upon England and stretch out her hand to Germany, we should be obliged to anticipate fresh misfortunes for our unfortunate ally. The inevitable consequence of such a change of front would be to reopen the Far Eastern Question, as it will always remain the interest of Germany to push Russia towards the Pacific. She will easily succeed in doing so if her advice is listened to at St. Petersburg, as there are plenty of Russians whose thoughts and ambitions are still turned towards the Far East."

In the further course of the article M. de Lanessan warns Russia against a policy that would estrange Japan, who could never tolerate the return of the Russians to the Pacific. That is a vital question for the Japanese. This should be understood by Russian diplomacy. Great Britain stands behind Japan to-day, and to-morrow she may be supported by the United States. M. de Lanessan considers that this is more than enough to show Russia where her interests lie and what should be the direction of her foreign policy.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Vancouver, Captain A. McDougall, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta reports having encountered strong monsoonish sea in the Bay of Bengal.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall Captain T. F. Clement, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Singapore encountered strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, Captain G. N. Ramage, R. N. R., which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Kathiawar, reports having met with strong W. S. W. winds and heavy swell off Kathiawar coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire, 1st.	29·752	NE	18	86·6	......	85	......	7·71	—0·00
Jask	29·647	SSW	G	96·3	76·2	78	......	7·76	—0·01
Musca 30th	29·663	Calm	3	99·8	......	..	......	4·97	—0·65
Aden 30th	29·690	NW	14	94·3	......	83	......	4·33	—0·00
Lahore	29·606	E	4	107·9	81·8	43	......	......	—0·04
Sirsa	29·566	SE	3	109·3	83·6	38	......	2·94	—00·3
Delhi	29·573	N	3	105·7	86·6	52	......	2·12	—0·05
Agra	29·558	Calm	5	107·0	86·9	45	......	2·76	—0·02
Cawnpore	29·603	Calm	4	105·9	87·3	58	......	0·78	—0·10
Allahabad	29·5 0	ENE	6	111·1	89·5	2	......	1·27	—0·08
Jhansi	29·627	S	7	105·3	89·7	52	......	4·59	—0·80
Jacobabad	29·578	Calm		114·2	84·1	51	......	2·41	—0·[illegible]0
Karachi	29·598	W	13	105·[illegible]	80·2	77	......	1·55	—0·00
Jeypore	29·635	WNW	7	105·2	81·6	3	......	1·48	—0·02
Ajmere	29·655	W	15	104·4	86·5	38	......	1·32	—0·02
Deesa	29·699	SSW	22	10[illegible]·8	76·4	69	......	0·37	—0·01
Ahmedabad	29·738	WSW	9	106·3	78·1	61	......	1·81	—0·68
Bhuj	29·679	SSW	23	98·1	77·0	78	......	1·64	—0·00
Jamnagar	29·690	SSW	20	96·6	77·2	66	......	2·86	—·00
Dwarka	29·697	SSW	21	88·3	80·3	79	......	0·75	.....
Rajkot	29·71	SW	1	105·4	75·7	87	......	......	—0·03
Bhavnagar Para.	29·726	SW	17	101·6	78·5	53	......	0·18	—0·04
Veraval	29·729	SW	16	85·6	79·3	81	......	0·42	—0·04
Neemuch	29·690	W W	22	88·0	81·7	55	......	1·08	—0·00
Indore	29·744	SW	14	99·1	79·6	59	......	0·21	—1·04
Saugor	29·649	WSW	8	102·4	81·6	30	......	0·79	—0·12
Jubbulpore	29·647	WSW	4	105·5	81·5	29	......	3·65	—0·07
Hoshangabad	29·633	WSW	6	102·3	81·3	38	......	0·33	—0·10
Khandwa	29·712	NW	13	104·4	82·6	49	......	0·09	—0·10
Raipur	29·593	W	6	107·8	87·4	47	......	5·59	—0·[illegible]7
Nagpur	29·657	WNW	9	108·3	89·1	29	......	3·39	—0·14
Amraoti	29·687	NW	11	105·3	82·8	43	......	0·86	—0·27
Akola	29·742	NW	17	105·2	82·9	46	......	1·23	—0·19
Surat	29·746	SW	1	93·7	78·6	68	......	0·19	[illegible]
Malegaon	29·747	WNW	16	103·8	76·3	49	......	0·18	—0·15
Bombay	29·784	WS	9	92·6	8[illegible]·4	72	......	1·19	—0·[illegible]8
Poona	29·785	WSW	22	95·1	71·4	58	......	0·93	—0·18
Ahmednagar	29·789	NW	10	101·9	72·6	42	......	0·84	—0·41
Aurangabad	29·768	WNW	25	102·0	74·7	42	......	1·81	—0·[illegible]6
Sholapur	29·785	NW	14	104·7	79·4	46	......	1·13	—0·19
Ratnagiri	29·799	Calm	10	92·8	81·9	6	......	1·70	—0·41
Bijapur	29·77	WNW	13	102·4	76·2	48	......	0,97	—03'
Belgaum	29·791	W		92·3	70·4	74	......	7·30	—0·69
Mormugoa	29·817	NE	12	95·5	83·4	70	......	1·11	—3·48
Karwar	29·808	NW	7	91·3	83·4	70	......	0·22	—14·3
Mangalore	29·828	NNE	6	90·9	81·9	67	......	6·30	—1·31
Calicut	29·818	Calm	9	90·7	78·2	47	......	9·[illegible]5	—1·15
Cochin	29·815	E	M	110·4	74·7	84	......	12·90	—1·46
Bangalore	29·830	W	9	106·6	72·3	64	......	4·26	—0·04
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·702	WSW	6	1 8·8	85·6	39	......	3·11	—0·16
Masulipatam.	29·669	WSW	11	98·7	84·5	[illegible]0	......	0·40	—0·17
Bellary	29·799	WNW	10	107·6	81·3	31	......	1·38	—0·14
Cuddapa	29·758	W	M	112·3	87·0	56	......	2·87	—0·[illegible]2
Madras	29·712	W	9	95·0	[illegible]3·0	68	......	1[illegible]·38	—0·14
Coimbatore	29·716	S	9	95·4	[illegible]8·7	78	......	[illegible]·98	—0·10
Trichinopoly.	29·735	SW	7	105·1	[illegible]7·8	78	0·24	10·76	—0·12
Nagapatam	29·72[illegible]	W	12	99·4	[illegible]5·7	59	......	12·0[illegible]	—0·08
Colombo	29·826	SW	10	87·5	[illegible]8·5	85	......	28·79	—0·69

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are easterly on the Malabar Coast, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 12° in excess of normal at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Karachi and 5° to 6° in defect at Neemuch and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more than half cloudy at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Mormugao, Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo.

Rain.—Colombo, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Ahmedabad and Jhansi report light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Conditions appear to be slightly favourable for local rain with thunderstorms on the West Coast to the south of Mormugao.

The Mail steamer Peninsular, which left Aden on the 27th, reports having experienced from Longitude 43°, E. to arrival in Port yesterday moderate to fresh south-westerly and westerly winds, occasional passing clouds and a moderate to considerable south-west sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	17
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	19
Total	18	18	141
Same date last year	50	43	124

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
0	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	36	20	148
Total plague deaths to date	133,059		297,2588
Same date last year	50	44	142

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
2	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

There are amnesties and amnesties. The pardoning of deserters by Queen Victoria in the Jubilee year was an amnesty, though not in name. France amnestied two thousand Communists twenty-seven years ago; the amnesty for political offenders, men with whose like the Russian prisons now teem, followed a year later. The United States had a large amnesty business to transact following her Civil War, but her declaration of forgiveness did not embrace restitution of property confiscated under the Act of 1862 nor entitle victims to recover the sums paid into the American Treasury in respect of property sold under Act in question. Qualified amnesties are not uncommon. Charles II. excluded as a class all who had been concerned in the execution of his sire; Napoleon, when he returned from Elba, excepted from his forgiveness thirteen people; the Bourbon amnesty of 1816 left everybody in doubt as to whose offences had been relegated to oblivion.

It is wise to take in time the threatened plague of rabbits in this country. Australian history might be repeated here. It is impossible for us in England to realise what a scourge these little animals have proved in the Antipodes. A farmer barricades himself in with miles upon miles of wire fencing, solely to keep out the rabbits. They eat their way up to the barriers, and in the fight for the green land within the wire they die in myriads. All round the enclosed land they lie in heaps of incredible size. Swarm after swarm follows on, and at last the heaps of dead are so high that the late comers make their way over the fence, and the farm is ruined. This sounds like an American yarn, but it comes to the writer from an Australian now in this country, who has seen fifty thousand pounds worth of damage done in a single district by the teeming descendants of the few rabbits introduced in an evil hour, into Australia not a generation ago.

Your fruit will cost you more. Strawberries, in the language of the growers, have not moved for a month. Retarded by the frosts, and finding no sustenance in the parched fields, the plants are meagre and thin, and in some districts are already doomed. Early vegetables have suffered to such an extent that, though later ones may be plentiful, the growers, if they are to recoup themselves for losses, must have high prices for those remaining.

There is hope for the cherries, after all. A full crop remains upon the trees. A great many have been destroyed, but the yield of a tree always includes a heavy percentage of waste. Plums are no better than pessimists predicted would be the case; bush-fruit may be all right. The fate of many men in the Home Counties will be determined within the next month. They cannot make fortunes, but the men without a banking balance may lose practically their all if the weather be not kind. Fruit-growing is more hazardous than horse-racing is the dictum of one of the best-known growers for the London market.

There is a colony of Chinese Jews, it seems, whose members do not observe the ordinances of the Hebrew religion, nor walk in the way of idolaters. The religion of a Chinaman is often difficult to determine and one instance of it forms the subject of a story which Sir Francis Doyle used to tell. Before Mr. Justice Park appeared a Chinaman to give evidence of having been beaten and robbed upon the highway near Leeds. The man declared himself a Christian, and was ready to take the oath. But said Park, where was he baptised? There was a gobbling colloquy between interpreter and witness. He says that he is baptised at every town to which he goes, my lord, the interpreter explained. This exhibition of laudable zeal did not satisfy the judge. Ask him, he said, where he expects to go to when he dies. To Pekin was the startling answer. The poor judge was horrified, and bade a young friend hie to brother Holroyd and seek his advice in the matter.

The Jewish Sabbath does not end, Dr. Adler has been reminding us, until the appearance in the sky on the night of the Christian Saturday of two stars of the second magnitude. The Jews had ever the habit of looking to the heavens for their calendar. The month began with its feast of trumpets when the new moon was first observed in the sky. A reward awaited the first credible witness who bore to the Beth Din in Jerusalem tidings that the moon had risen. A Jew was even permitted to travel on the Sabbath so that no time might be lost in conveying to Jerusalem the news that the month had dawned. But before claiming his guerdon the witness must make it clear that he had seen the veritable moon—no reflection in water, or doubtful suggestion through clouds. Here, undoubtful, is the origin of the common superstition that it is unlucky to see the new moon through a window.

Calculation by such methods must necessarily have been attended by inconvenience. A cloudy sky would defer the beginning of the month. But this was no worse than the lot endured by the Romans whose year varied in accordance with the wishes of the Pontiffs who had the making of the calendar. The year at one time comprised 355 days, but this necessitated some juggling to accommodate the lunar year to the solar. It was possible to buy time of the Pontiffs responsible for the intercalation. These latter to gratify friends to earn a reward, or to annoy their enemies lengthened or shortened the year at will. The period was shortened or lengthened so that a farmer of taxes might enjoy his emoluments for a less or greater period, as the case demanded. When Cæsar undertook his revision, he found that spring was summer and summer something else.

The motion with reference to the judicial conduct of Mr. Justice Grantham at the trial of the Yarmouth election petition, of which Mr. MacNeill gave notice in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, is based on the precedent of the only other occasion in which the conduct of a judge in the trial of an election petition has been impugned—the motion of Mr. Butt on July 25, 1872 impugning the conduct of the late Mr. Justice Keogh on the trial of the Galway election petition. That motion, for whose discussion Mr. Gladstone gave special facilities, was after two days' debate, only supported by seventeen votes. The Grantham motion, if it comes on for discussion, may be safely said, having regard to its reception in the House of Commons, to be certain of being carried by the votes of an overwhelming majority of the members.

The motion has now been placed on the Notice Paper of the House of Commons, but cannot, in accordance with Constitutional practice, be permitted to remain there indefinitely. No petition or motion impugning the conduct of a judge is permitted to remain on the Table of the House unless within a reasonable period some member undertakes to invite the House to proceed upon the charges contained therein. A petition so far back as 1870 complaining of the conduct of an Irish judge at the trial of an election petition was presented to the House, but no action having been taken thereon, the House directed that the order for its reception should be discharged.

Wotton House, which the Selborne Society will visit on Saturday, is the ancestral home, near Dorking, to which John Evelyn finally retired in May 1694, being too good a Troy to relish the Revolution. There are numerous references in the Diary to this beloved birthplace, sweetly environed with delicious streams and venerable woods, where he made, with his brother's permission, many improvements, including a fishpond, an island, and others solitudes. About fifty years ago the ancient mansion was much damaged by fire, which destroyed the west wing. But many relics of the famous diarist are still preserved by his descendant the present owner of Wotton, among them being the Prayer-book used by Charles I. on the scaffold, which was given to Evelyn's father-in-law by Archbishop Juxon.

Dan'l Peggotty is the title of a new version of David Copperfield which has just been produced at Liverpool with Mr. Charles Cartwright in the title role. Mr. Charles Cartwright is rather partial to Dickens characters—his very first London appearance was as Chadband in Jo—and in the new production he gives a fine impersonation of the rugged, warm-hearted fisherman; while Mr Charles Collette makes one of the best Micawbers the stage has seen. There have been at least eight versions of David Copperfield, the best of these hitherto being that of Mr. Andrew Halliday entitled Little Emly. Dickens himself witnessed the performance of this adaptation.

One of the most successful of Dickens interpreters on the stage was Samuel Emery, the father of Miss Winifred Emery Mrs. Cyril Maude. He was the original Jonas Chuzzlewit, Will Fern and John Peerybingle in the plays in which these characters figure, and his Daniel Peggotty and Captain Cuttle were among the finest bits of character-acting of his time. It is curious that the characters which count for most in Dickens novels—those which reflect, as it were, all the others—count for least when submitted to dramatic analysis. It is not David but Dan'l Peggotty and Micawber who are the dominating figures in the "Copperfield play" and the buoyant and cheerful Micawber waiting for something to turn up, has in his day provided such comedians as Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. Charles Collette, Mr. David Fisher, Mr. James Fernandez, and the late Mr. Joseph Eldred with one of their most diverting creations.

A German paper says that a family of redtails have built their nest in a van on the Marbach-Heilbronn line. The van, which travels every day over the line, stops at the station for two hours and the male bird takes this opportunity to go and search for food. He never misses the train, we are informed, arriving invariably one minute before it leaves.

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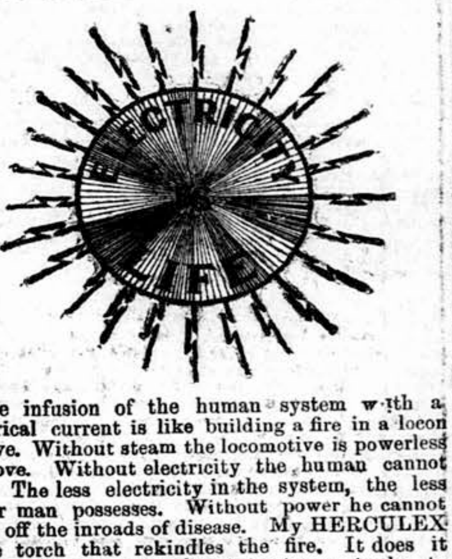
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



The infusion of the human system with a electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following:—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAY THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex. I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES:

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon.

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld. Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

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Harmless to Everything Else.
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IT KILLS
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strathearn, 2811 tons, Captain J Durdin, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2561 tons, Captain J Le Grand, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 2661 tons, Captain T F Clement, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Singapore, in ballast.

THE steamer Shah Ameer, 1922 tons, Captain B B Pigot, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein via Madras and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE steamer Vancouver 2860 tons, Captain A McDougall arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Kaiser, 1713 tons, Captain Winklmair, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 12 cabins and a number of deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Moshtari 1110 tons Captain S W Willoughby arrived in horbour on the 2nd inst from Jedah via Aden, with a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G N Ramage, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi wish a general cargo and passingers,

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J Clingon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr King and a number of deck passengers.

THE steamer Ashtabula 4527 tons, Captain C Harwood arrived in harbour on saturday evening from Newyork 20th April with a cargo of 5700 tons Kerosine, 1717 cases naptha and 900 barrels lubricating oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Littlewood, Mr Gadsey, Mr Laski, Mr and Mrs Hallan, Cap Gurffith, Mr Luscombe, Mr Richardson, Capt Ashburner, Miss Pocock, Major Twigg, Mr K Bejaoji, Mr Dutton and a number of deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John ......R I Mariney
R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming ....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats.......................................Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 2.

Henzada	1310	Boss	P Gulf M M & Co
Divanha	4785	Hide	China 19-6 P & O Co
Hoseinee	993	Roberts	P Gulf B & P S N Co
Putiala	1998	Willshen	Zanzabar M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Hall	P & O S N Co
Imaum	2701	Penkerty	K N & Co
Kt Batchelor	4141	Finnis	T M & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith	M M & Coo
Madura	1802	MacLean	M M & C
Agapunthbs	2866	Damis	Antwerp 2-6 W & A G&Co
Ikbal	3490	Robertson	K Nixson & Co
Franklyn	3161	Browne	W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner	M M & Co
Nairn	2324	Naile	W & A Graham & Co
Neidenfels	3417	Hatzag	Hambug 10 6 Glade & Co
Secunder	1073	Main	Mauritius 10-6 H S Sidick
Alaviaa	2974	Dexter	E Tajbhy
Ahmadi	1640		B & P S N Co
Gerd	750	Hejvarse	F F Campbell & Co
Neptune	2153	Roberts	E Latham & Co
Shira	2400	Caun	The Captain
City of Lucknow	2370	Miller	K Naxon & Co
Langbank	2965	Route	W & A Graham & Co
Pekin	2522	Lectter	NF P & O Co
Linga	938	Rickford	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Clingan	T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer	1922	Pigot	E Tajbhoy

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agens.
B	Kt Templor	4991	Bellett	Havre	7-6	K Nixon & Co
B	Prome	2249	Field	R'goon	4-6	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Merton Hall	2773	Prowse	New Port	5-6	K Nixon & Co
F	Horsley	2410	Northfels	Antwerp evenmouth	6-6	W & Graham & Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Storey	R S Ports	6-6	B & P S N Co
H	Monsoore	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	4-6	B & P S N Co
K	Wakasa Maru	3884	Wale	Japan	9-6	N Y Kaishn
M	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	16-6	P & O Co
Q	Cian Macaanlay	1775	Barber	Dunkirk	7-6	F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jun.	Vessel.	Commander	From
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, May 31
	Nawab s	Clingan	Calcutta, May 5
	Shah Ameer s	Pigot	Moulmein, May 10
	Moshtari s	Willoughby	Jedah, May 22
	Vancouver s	McDougall	Calcutta, May 20
	Trentham Hall s	Clement	Singapore, May 21
	Ashtabula s	Harwood	New York, Apr 20
	Kola s	Ramage	Busreh, May 27
	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, May 15

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Rahmani s	Sheriff	Calcutta
	City of Calcutta s	Miller	Liverpool, &c
	Oriental s	Lewellin	Aden
	Warora s	LeGrand	Rangoon, &c
	Kaiser s	Winkimair	Zanzibar, &c
3	Strathcarn s	Durdin	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Hindoo for Hull, &c
,, Peninsular, for London, &c
, Nawab, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels,	Names.	From
10	Itria	T Johnstone	Bombay
	India	F Tosomi	Rangoon
	Nadir	W C Bird	Bombay
	Sangola	H R Holt	Mauritius
	Trifels	R Feltrup	Madras
	Sanctoria	W Ward	Sabang Bay
	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	From
May		
17	Clematis	Calcutta
30	Clan Murray	Coast
29	Loodiana	Rangoon
June		
1	Teesta	Straits
1	Methley Hall	Liverpool

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha passed Lisbon on the evening of the 31st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 1st instant, via Lamu.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 1st instant at 11 a.m.

The P and O Co's steamer OCEANA, left Hongkong, on June 2nd.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalmatia s—25 bales wool M Ramgopal; 1000 cwt oil cakes E D Sassoon and Co.

Scindia s—30 bales wool R Tapia: 70 bales wool and goat hair A Mahomed and Co; 10 cwt old metal H Narayen: 15 bales wool G Goomanmul; 36 bales wool T Chimondas; 1310 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Ras Issa s—110 bales cotton Gill and Co; 330 cwt dry ginger and 500 cwt gum K Visonji; 65 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 2900 cwt cottonseed W Becher; 260 cwt olibanum O Ismail.

Persia s—21 bales carpets H G Mahomed; 50 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed; 192 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons; 103 cwt condiments N K Jussavala; 187 cwt olibanum E Moladina and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2000 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—630 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Kt Templar s—8000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macaulay s—2000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

Ras Issa s—500 cwt crushed myrabollams A V Jayakar and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—2000 cwt castorseed and 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton The M B Kaisha 11000 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons 2100 cwt myrabollams A Abdulcarim and Co; 2006 cwt myrabollams W Becher 201 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 2000 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy 6000 cwt castorseed 200 cwt fenugree 300 cwt mustardseed and 4 pots geranium oil Volkart Bros 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 2200 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co: 56 bales cotton fly P H Cichgar and Co; 285 bales cotton Gill and Co 65 bales cotton Diwadkar & Co.

Celtic Princess s—3.0 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chandra s—140 bales cotton and 406 bales hemp Khimji Visram and Co; 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

F Artelli s—1344 bales cotton Ralli Bros 105 cwt olibanum H Visram

FOR VENICE.

F Artelli s—1350 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton K Gokaldas and Co; 75 bales cotton S Arjun and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bro

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist Tata and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Wakasa Maru s—140 bales twist Talate and Co

Devanha s—1200 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 2000 twist Tata and Co

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN many animals the sense of smell attains a high degree of perfection, and serves an important purpose. Recently, Professor Emil Yung, of the University of Geneva, has been experimenting with snails with a view of locating the olfactory organs. The species experimented on was Helix pommatia. The snail was known to have a strong sense of smell, but it was not known in what part of the body this sense was located. Professor Yung's experiments seem to show that the snail smells with all parts of its body not covered by the shell, but that the most highly sensitive parts are the two pairs of tentacles, the lips, and the edges of the foot. When a brush wetted with a drop of water was brought towards the snail, no effect was produced until it actully touched it except in the case of the large tentacles containing the eyes. These were perceptibly effected at a distance of one millimetre.

This Professor Yung considers, was not due to sight or the sense of heat, but to smell. When camomile essence was used instead of water the odour was preceived at a distance of four millimetres and this was shown by a deflection of the tentacles. In a similar way, the essence of camomile caused depression of the back, and turning of the edge of the foot at the same distance. When the experiments were repeated, the response on the part of the snail became less marked, Professor Yung concludes that smell plays quite a secondary part in the snail's quest for food.

In most animals, however, the acute sense of smell is probably chiefly useful as a guide to food. And Professor Plateau, of Ghent, who has carried out a remarkable series of experiments and observations on the ways of insects in visiting flowers concludes that they are guided to these sources of food rather by the smell than the bright colours. In this the Belgian Professor's views are at variance with those of many naturalists in this country, who believe that insects are attracted to flowers by their brilliant colours. They consider, indeed, that those brilliant and varied colours are due to the persistent selection of the brightest blossoms by many generations of insects.

"If it had not been for insects, Darwin considered, we should have had nothing but such insignificant flowers as those of the nettle, hop elm, &c And Lord Avebury has compared the work of the insect to that of the florist, and considers that just as the letter by careful selection has produced the elegant blossoms of the garden so the former, by selecting the largest and brightest blossoms for fertilisation have produced the gay flowers of the field. But if Professor Plateau is right in his contention that insects are guided to flowers rather by scent than by colour, then insects cannot have been the agents in evolving them.

It would take too long here even to give a brief outline of Professor Plateaus interesting experiments and observations, but there is one piece of evidence which is readily accessible to everybody, and which seems fairly conclusive as regards the main point It is this. Insects may be seen visiting such inconspicuously coloured and insignificantlooking blossoms as those of the lime, willow, plane-tree, currant, &c. as freely—if not more so—as those of the most brilliant colours.

The importance of the mosquito in spreading malarial diseases is fully recognised. Hence the study of its natural enemies is also of special interest. An article in Chambers Journal for May draws attention to one of those which appears to keep the mosquito in check. In the Barbadoes many of the waters abound in a small fish known as millions—presumably from their great numbers—which feeds on the larvæ of the mosquito. It is said that in the parts where the fish abounds there is immunity from mosquitoes and that malaria is almost unknown. Experiments are to be tried by introducing the fish into other islands of the West Indies. This plan of inroducing a natural enemy has proved successful in a number of cases, and the mosquito-eating fish might be inroduced into other districts. If this fish really feeds largely on the larvæ of the mosquito and if the latter have really became extinct in the district we have the unusual case of species exterminating its own food supply.

The present eruption of Stromboli calls attention to an interesting volcano. Unlike most volcanoes, though normally in a state of feeble activity, Stromboli seldom erupts violently. From the summit of the hill one can look down into the crater. And here Spallanzani, who has been called the father of modern vulcanology, spent many hours in studying the ways of the volcano. This lighthouse of the Mediterranean has also been called the "fishermen's weatherglass." And it was perhaps, the varying column of vapour and dust which led to an ancient King of the Lipari Islands receiving a reputation as a weather prophet, and the title of "King of the winds," Thus, at any rate, does modern science suggest an explanation of the myth of Eolus. The intensity of the feeble eruptions depending on atmospheric pressure, the cloud over the crater would diminish or increase as the pressure increased or diminished it would act as a barometer. So the persistence or evanescence of the vapour column would indicate the wetness or dryness of the air while its direction and motion would act as weather vane and anemometer. Stromboli would, in fact, furnish some of the chief instruments of a meteorological laboratory. Eolus, then, being a student of Stromboli, might be able to give valuable advice to the Mediterranean sailors on the subject of weather.

And it is interesting to note that long ago an ancient Greek writer, Palæophatus, also put forward a rational explanation of the myth of Eolus. It is not true, this old author tells us, that Eolus gave the winds to Ulysses tied up in a leather sack. The real fact is that he was an astronomer, and by his study of the stars was able to give the traveller valuable information as to the time of the rising of certain winds.

The publication of two biographies of Professor Ernst Haeckel and his own Last Words on Evolution, as well as Sir Oliver Lodge's criticism of The Riddle of the Universe, calls attention to an interesting figure in the world of biology. Professor Haeckel is well known as one of the leaders of extreme evolutionary thought at the present day, and the champion of the so-called Monistic philosophy. Having pushed what is known at the materialistic explanation of things to its extreme limit, Professor Haeckel is obliged to look upon the atom, not merely as the unit of mass and of thought, but also as the unit of soul. Each atom, as he phrases it, must have a constant and eternal atomic soul.

Like many other evolutionists, Professor Haeckel admits that spontaneous generation, the continued production of new forms of life, is a logical necessity of the theory of evolution. And it may be here noted that a belief, such as that held by Professor Huxley, that sponteneous generation took place in the far past, and does not occur to-day, will not suffice. For in the first place this would imply a break in continuity, and in the second place it renders it impossible to account for the continued existence of the lowest forms of life, Yet it is interesting to note that in one of the theses which he presented for his doctor's degree Haeckel denied the possibility of spontaneous generation.

One of the most remarkable, perhaps, of Haeckel's theories is his squaring of the geological record to meet the demands of evolution. Frankly admitting the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence as at present known, and apparently not anticipating that further discoveries will materially alter it, Haeckel boldly intercalates certain missing chapters, And these are chapters which have never been written—the earth record has been kept on the principle of recording the events of a certain period, and then leaving a time unchronicled. In other words, Haeckel proposes to intercalate between each great rock system as recognised by the geologist another which he names Anti-Trias Zeit, Anti-Carboniferous Zeit &c., according to its position, In these Anti-Zeits he supposes there was no rock formation, and therefore, no fossils, but great changes in living creatures. In the intervening times there was much rock formation and little or no evolution. Hence the important evidence of change of species is where it can never be found.

International Science, the subject of Professor Arthur Schuster's discourse before the Royal Institution is one which can scarcely fail to be of the utmost interest to the sociologist; the student of language and the lover of peace. It is the proud boast of science that she knows no frontiers. This is by no means to say that one would as soon have had Newton a Frenchman; nor can one forget a recent conference concerning the relations of human and bovine tuberculosis, at which almost all the Germans took the view of Koch that the disease cannot be transmitted from the bovine to man whilst all the Frenchmen ranged themselves on the other side. But it is to say, of course that international competition in matters of pure science is competition of the highest order, having like similar competition in art, all the advantages of that struggle without which life cannot advance and none of the terrible consequences which the struggle for life has entailed during æons and æons in the past, with its merciless word of doom—"Væ victis."

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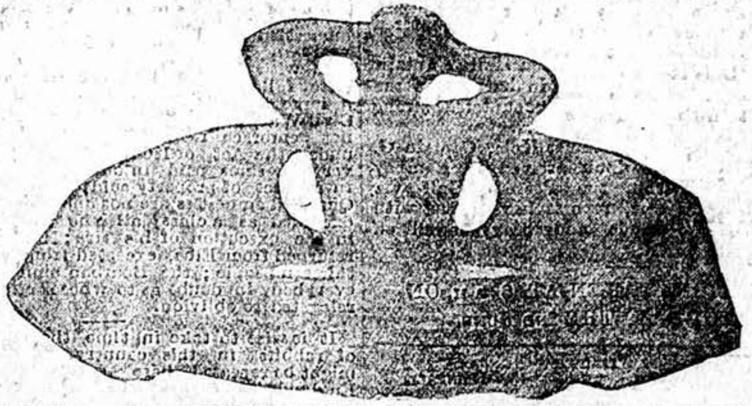

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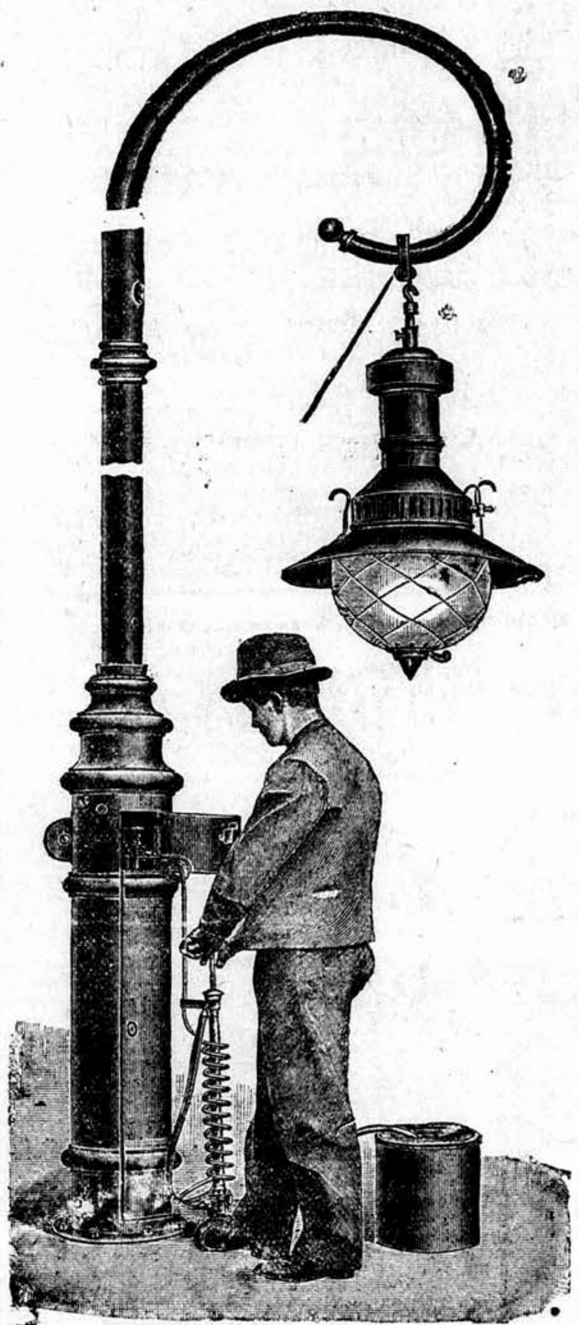

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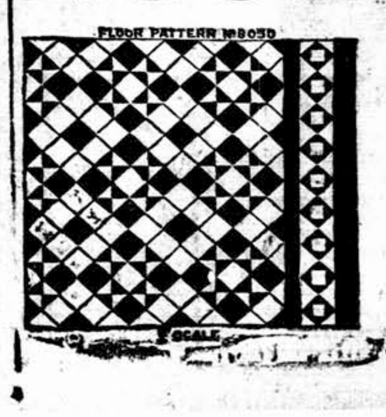

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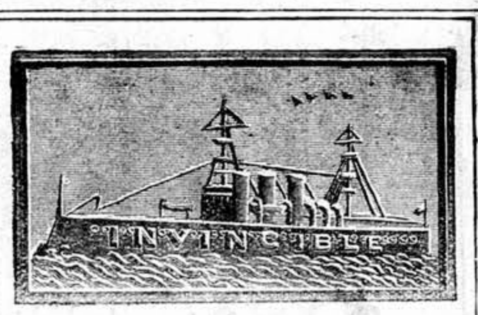

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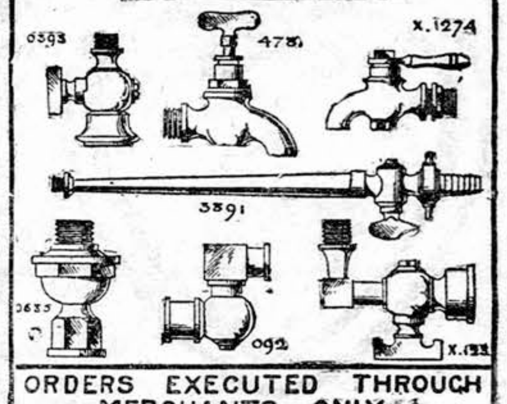

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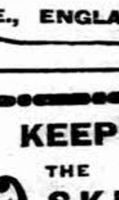

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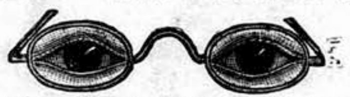
(Late partner  D. M. Dastoor & Co.)

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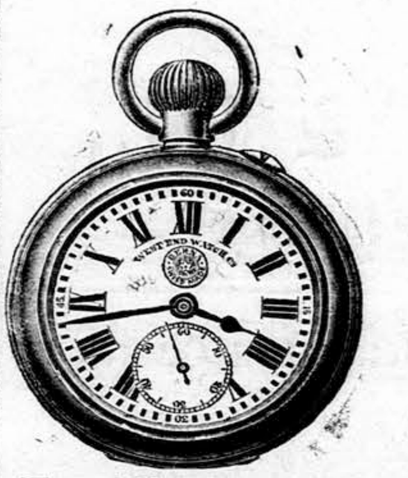

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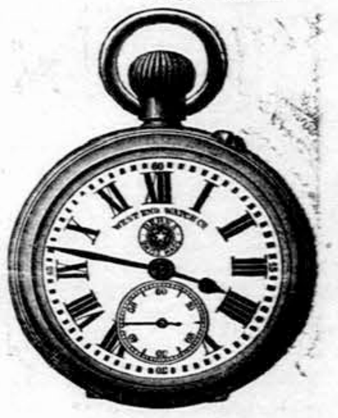

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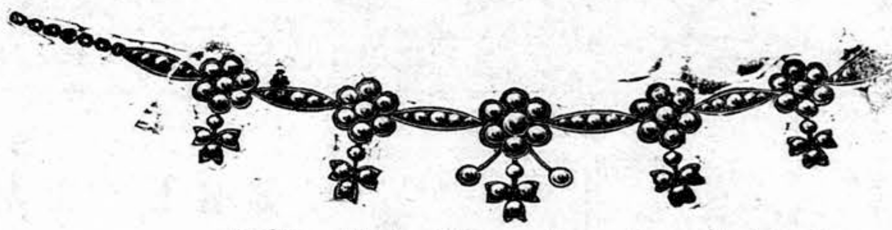
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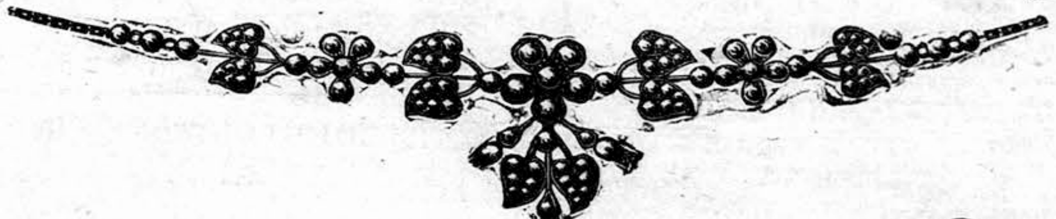
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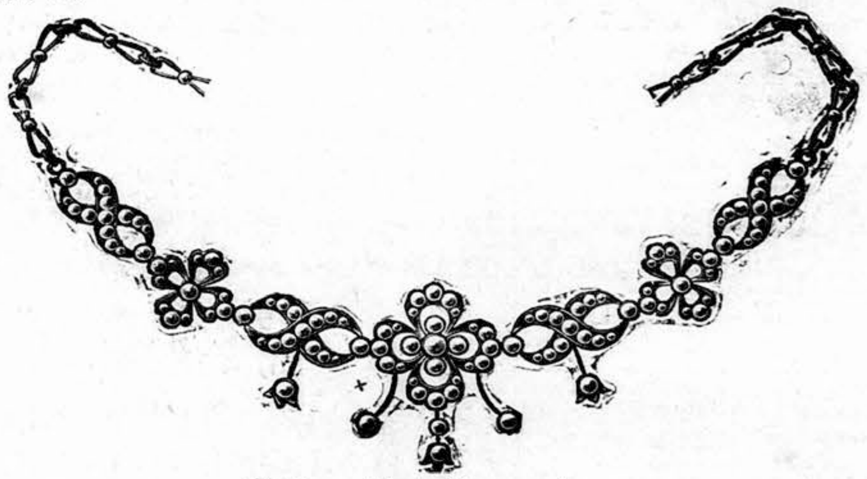
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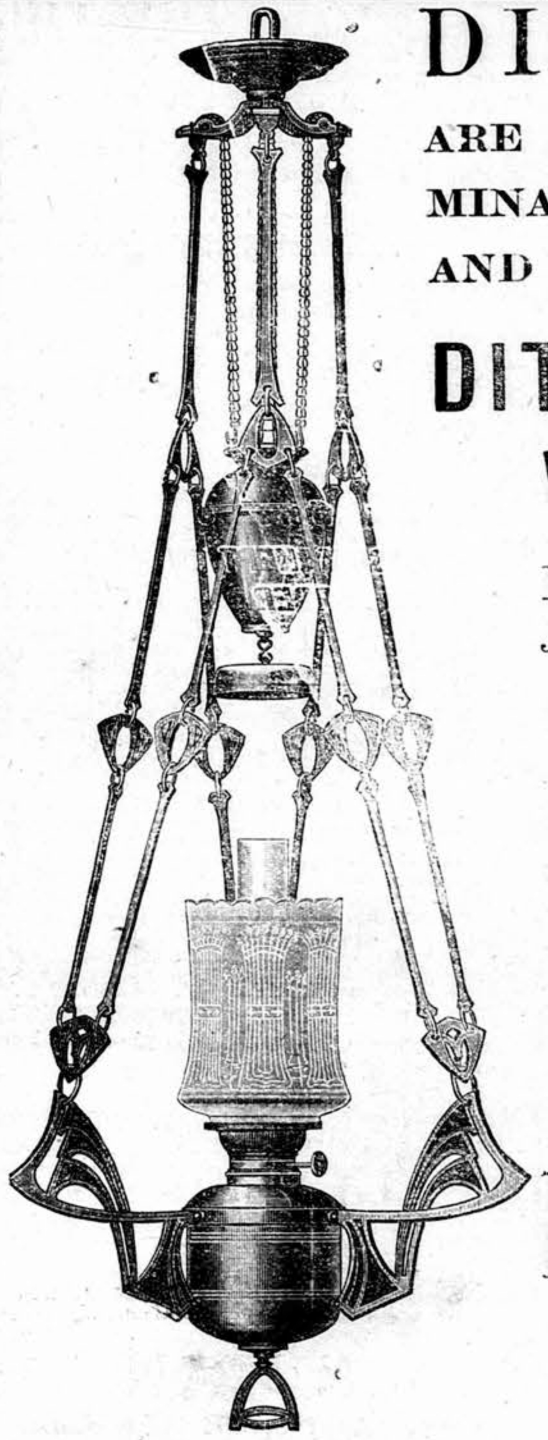

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